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Dark's Floral Magazine

VOL. LI, NO. 6.
Established 1871.

LA PARK, PA., JUNE, 1915.

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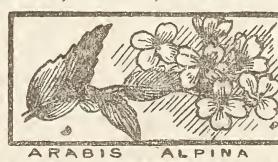
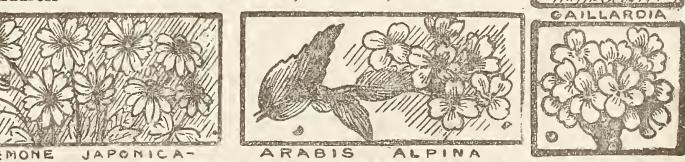
NOW is the time to plant the rare and beautiful Double French Buttercups, shown in the above illustration. The flowers are as large as Poppies, double to the center, are of the richest texture, and exceedingly attractive. A group of them in a pot or garden bed is truly glorious, and calls forth enthusiastic admiration. I have never before made such a liberal offer of these charming flowers. Don't fail to subscribe this month and get this splendid premium. I sent out a few of these Buttercups last year, and the purchasers were enraptured over their beauty. The colors are Pure White, Bright Rose, Rich Carmine, Glowing Scarlet, and Golden Yellow, one clump of each (5 clumps). Order and plant this month. If a subscriber, order the Magazine to a friend, the Buttercups to you.

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LA PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Price, 1 year 10 cts.
3 years 25 cts

[Entered at La Park, Pa.,
postoffice as second class mail matter.]

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. LI.

La Park, Pa., June, 1915.

No. 6.

THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Jolly June! alas, too soon
Time, her season closes.
Would that Summer's Queen might reign
Ever with her Roses.
Sweet her voice is ever luring
To the great and glad out door
Where the heavy heart rejoices,
And we laugh and sing once more.
Topeka, Kans. Gussie Morrow Gage.

ABOUT VERONICA.

A GENUS of plants that is popular in the flower gardens of Europe is Veronica. The plants mostly have beautiful foliage, branch freely and become dense, and globular and they bear continuously racemes of showy and beautiful flowers of various shades of red, white and blue. In Europe the plants grow and bloom freely, and can always be depended upon for a fine display. They delight in full exposure to the sun, and in a rich, sandy, well-drained soil.

Veronicas are readily propagated from seeds, when the seeds can be obtained. The annual and hardy perennial species are mostly propagated in this way, as they form and perfect seeds with us, while the half-hardy perennial or shrubby species, such as are grown in the greenhouse at the North, are mostly propagated from cuttings. In the mild winters of England and Ireland many species that are grown outdoors are not hardy with us, and must be cared for under

glass. The beautiful *Veronica Imperialis*, which we prize as a pot plant, is grown in the gardens of Great Britain, and becomes a big, globular bush, as shown in the engraving, which was made from a photograph taken last fall in the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, near Dublin, Ireland. Other fine species are *V. Speciosa*, *V. Prostrata*, *V. Colensoi*, and *V. longifolia*, all half-hardy shrubs. Many of my flower-loving friends are glad to read of handsome, easily-grown flowering plants that bloom continuously, as they are anxious to add such to their collection, and it is with pleasure that I speak of these fine species of *Veronica*, and recommend them for general cultivation.

Blighting of Rosebuds.

It is not uncommon for Rosebuds to blight or fail to develop when the plants are growing in a shady place without cultivation. Under such conditions the soil becomes charged with acid, and does not promote the healthy growth and development of the buds and flowers. The best remedy is to remove the Rose to a well-prepared bed where it will be exposed to the sun, and cultivate during the early part of the season. It is also well to mulch with stable litter during the hot summer months. In preparing the bed apply some fresh-slacked lime, and if the soil is tenacious, apply a liberal dressing of sand, working the sand and lime



VERONICA IMPERIALIS.

well into the soil. Cut away the dead or sickly branches. The best fertilizer is bonedust.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cts. for 1 year, 25 cts. for 3 years, or 50 cts. for 6 years.

All communications relating to advertising should be directed to Rhodes & Leisenring, 717-719 Harris Trust Bldg. Chicago, Ill., who are the advertising representatives.

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JUNE, 1915.

Wood Lice.—The pest often found in the conservatory or greenhouse known as wood-lice or sow-bugs can be readily destroyed by cutting in two a large turnip or potato and turning the cut side upon the ground, raising just enough to let the pest congregate beneath it. In the morning, and even during the day, you will find hundreds of the pest beneath these traps, and they can then be readily destroyed. By a little attention for a few days, the number can be so diminished that the plants will be saved.

Dracænas.—The red Dracæna, *D. rubra*, also *Dracæna congesta* and *Dracæna lineata* are increased by cuttings made from roots, and from such shoots as are produced from the old stems of plants that have had their heads removed. These are taken off when six inches long, some of the lower leaves stripped off, and potted in a mixture of loam and sand, pure sand being placed over the surface. Keep the temperature at 60 degrees, and roots will soon form, then the cuttings can be potted and treated as you would treat other greenhouse plants.

Vallotta purpurea.—This easy-grown, old-fashioned bulbous plant bears an umbel of showy, lily-like flowers at the top of a strong scape. It will thrive in an ordinary greenhouse temperature, delights in a compost of rich, porous, sandy soil with good drainage, and mostly blooms in the autumn. In winter the soil should be kept dry or just so the roots will not suffer. It is increased by offsets, which are freely produced. These should be taken off and separately potted, to quickly become blooming-size bulbs. If plant lice attack the foliage, fumigate with tobacco. In summer syringe occasionally to prevent red spider.



RHODODENDRON.

THE WELL-KNOWN *Kalmia* or *Laurel* and *Rhododendron* propagate themselves from seeds in the sections where they are native. They are mostly found along old coal roads and banks where the fresh seeds drop and are covered by nature. The seeds are slow in starting, and often lie dormant for one year or more after they are sown. The soil should be sandy and porous, made firm, and the seeds slightly covered. The bed should be kept moist until the plants appear. It is well to select the bed in a shady, moist place, where it will not be disturbed for two or three years. The best method of propagation for the amateur is layering. By this method the stem should be nicked upon the under side and buried without separating the layer from the plant, the tip being allowed to extend above the soil. In the course of time this layer becomes rooted, and can be separated from the plant and transplanted. Propagation can also be affected by means of cuttings taken just when the new wood is beginning to ripen. They should be placed in moist sand, and kept close and cool until the roots develop, which requires several weeks. Upon the whole, it is better for the amateur to buy the grown plants than to undertake to propagate and grow them, unless it is simply for experiment.

Silene Pendula.—Among hardy annuals *Silene pendula* deserves a prominent place because of its dwarf, spreading form and profusion of bright, beautiful flowers. The compact varieties form lovely little flowery cushions ten or twelve inches across, and are elegant for an edging or border. The common spreading sorts cover more space, but are more loose in growth, and rather more graceful. All are easily grown from seeds sown either in fall or spring. The colors range from white to crimson, some showing flowers of a charming pink color. The little engraving shows a cluster of the buds and flowers of a double-flowered sort.



Cape Jasmine.—Cape Jasmine likes a rich, porous, sandy soil and a sunny situation. When the plant fails to thrive, stir some quick-lime into the surface soil, and mulch with stable litter. If it is attacked by a fungus, cut away the diseased parts and burn them, and remove and burn any diseased leaves that appear.

Seedling Calla.—A seedling Calla Lily should bloom the third year. As a rule, the seeds germinate well and, under favorable conditions, the plants will grow freely.

HINTS ON PÆONIES.

THE EARLIEST of Pæonies are the Japanese Tree varieties, which come in various colors. These grow from two to three feet high, and the buds develop so early that it is often necessary to protect them from frost in a northern climate. Following these we have Pæony *tenuifolia* in double and single form. They have deep-cut green foliage, in general appearance not unlike that of the annual Larkspur. The plants grow less than one foot high, and the flowers are usually of a very bright red color and of short duration. They are not unlike those of *Rheas* Poppy in appearance, and quite showy. The plants are perfectly hardy. The next to bloom

is Pæony *Officinalis* which is the old-fashioned fragrant red Pæony. This now shows colors ranging from white to velvety dark red. The plants grow from 15 to 18 inches high, becoming a globular clump of foliage and bearing flowers of large size and fine for cutting.

Every branch produces one large flower, and a large clump will bear from six to a dozen blooms. It is not as long-stemmed or showy as the Chinese Pæony, which begins to develop when the flowers of Pæony *Officinalis* are fading. The most popular and profitable of Pæonies, however, is Pæony *Sinensis*, known as Chinese Pæony. From this Pæony has been developed a great number of varieties, the flowers varying in color from white to crimson, some variegated, some single, some double. All are beautiful, and a number of the varieties emit a fragrance similar to that of the old-fashioned June Rose, which is the most delicious of the Rose perfumes.

The best time to plant a bed of Pæonies is about October first. Usually clumps of from three to five eyes are sold, the price varying from six to eight dollars per hundred, the popular colors being white, pink, and red. Some varieties show a shading of cream and some yellow at the base, but as yet there are no true yellow-colored Pæonies in general cultivation. The ground for a bed of Pæonies should be dug deep and well-enriched with thoroughly decayed



manure. If it is a tenacious clay, add a coating of sand to the surface and stir it in when digging. Set the roots in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows, placing them as deep as they were when lifted, and heeling the soil well in about them. The planting should be done during damp or cloudy weather if possible. When winter comes, mulch the bed heavily with stable litter. This will protect the plants from the frost, and also enrich the ground. As soon as the plants begin to grow in the spring, go through the rows

with a horse cultivator and stir the manure into the soil. Keep well cultivated throughout the season, and mulch again the next winter. The soil cannot be made too rich for Pæonies. A dressing of fresh-slacked lime will be found beneficial when preparing the ground, or for a bed that has been in cultivation for some time, as soil that is charged with acid will sometimes cause the buds to blight. The lime also promotes the free development of the buds.

The time to cut the buds for shipping is just before they open, and when they feel loose to the touch. In cutting the buds always leave two leaves to the stem below, as to cut the stems at the ground will injure or ruin the plants. If the buds are sent to a distant market, it is well to wrap each bud in tissue paper to keep it from developing before it reaches its destination. Some varieties of Chinese Pæonies produce a cluster of buds upon the



THE CHINESE PÆONY.

branch, and to secure full development, it is necessary to remove all except the central bud or the one which you wish to develop, as it is customary to have but one flower to each stem. In shipping do not remove the foliage, as most persons purchasing wish the foliage as well as the flowers. The flowers, if properly packed, transport well. As their season is just before the development of Roses, there is always a great demand for them.

Listing Hyacinths.—When Hyacinths are grown in a sandy, well-drained soil in a sunny situation, it is just as well to leave the bulbs in the ground. If the bed is of tenacious soil and in a shady situation, many of the bulbs will rot during the summer, especially if the season should be a wet one. When lifted the bulbs should be dried off, placed in paper bags and kept in a cool, well-ventilated cellar until autumn, when they may be replanted.

Pink Roman Hyacinths.—Mrs. B. P. Mahue, Cortland, O., sends a photograph of a pink Roman Hyacinth, showing ten spikes of bloom which developed during March. The bulb was obtained last autumn and grown in a pot. It is a worthy specimen.

HARDY LILIES.

HERE ARE a few Lilies that can be depended upon to last for many years in the garden, being hardy, tenacious, suited to almost any soil or situation, and becoming stronger with age. These are *Lilium lancifolium*, *album*, *roseum* and *rubrum*; *L. lancifolium melpomene*; *L. candidum*; *L. Thunbergianum*; and *L. Chalcedonicum*. These are all beautiful Lilies that deserve a place in every collection, as they can be depended upon for a fine display every year. *Lilium Auratum* is a larger and handsomer Lily than the others, deliciously fragrant, and will bloom well for a year or two, but has a tendency to die out. The best time to get it and the *Lancifolium* Lilies is in the spring. Good bulbs planted in May can usually be depended upon to bloom handsomely during the summer. The others may also be obtained at that time, or during the summer and autumn, as they are easily removed, and will grow even under neglect. All are beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Wistaria Not Blooming.—Occasionally a Wistaria fails to bloom. Such plants are mostly raised

from seeds, and the blooming age varies greatly in seedlings of Wistaria, as also the quantity of bloom: The most reliable plants, however, are raised from cuttings. When a plant fails to bloom, prune its roots, sinking a spade its full depth in a circle around the plant. Do not prune the top. Also stir some bonedust or lime into the surface soil. Do not encourage with manure. As a rule, such plants make growth at the expense of the flowers.

OLD-FASHIONED BOX.

THE HANDSOME, evergreen plants found in old-fashioned gardens and grounds is botanically known as *Buxus sempervirens*. The plant branches freely and forms a dense, compact growth that can be trimmed to almost any form. It was formerly fashionable in Europe to trim these plants into various forms, such as birds, animals, statues, etc. When in Holland last summer I visited a gardener who made a specialty of these plants and had trained them into a wonderful variety of subjects, many of them more curious than beautiful. The exhibit showed what can be done with this accommodating plant by skillful pruning.

The Box is also used as a specimen upon the lawn, being trimmed into a perfect globe or pyramid. It is hardy at the North in a somewhat sheltered place, but occasionally suffers from the rigor of winter when fully exposed to the cold winds. It will thrive in any good, rich soil and always forms a dense, compact growth, as it branches freely and is clothed with small, evergreen leaves. Propagation is readily effected by cuttings taken in autumn and bedded in sandy soil



A GROUP OF HARDY LILIES.

in a sheltered place. They make a beautiful hedge when set about 15 inches apart and encouraged to make a low spreading growth. The plants are also used for edging beds. For this purpose they are set thickly and can be pruned to five or six inches in height. Those who are interested in this beautiful, old-fashioned evergreen should not hesitate to secure a small plant of it this summer and give it a place where it will be shielded from the severe winter winds.

ASPEDISTRA.

ASPEDISTRA *lurida variegata* is a beautiful plant from China, valued only for its foliage, as the flowers develop close to the surface of the ground and are of a dull, unattractive color. The leaves are very graceful in appearance and when well marked, are striking in variegation. The yellowish-white streaks longitudinally through the leaf are sometimes lost, however, and the color is then green. The plant is popular for decorative purposes, because of its hardiness and tenacity. It will thrive in a warm, dry atmosphere, in a room that is poorly lighted, and will not only retain its handsome foliage, but develop new leaves. It increases by underground stems, and a rooted leaf will soon become a handsome clump of leaves, forming a decorative plant that is always admired.

Aspedistra will thrive in a compost of loam, sand and well-rotted manure with good drainage. Keep the soil moderately watered when growing, but water sparingly during the resting period.

Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean, and when you want the plant to appear brighter than usual for exhibition purposes or for decoration on some special occasion, sponge the leaves with olive oil. This treatment should not be continued, but the oil should be removed in a day or two by sponging with suds made from Ivory soap. When the leaves are occasionally sponged they are not troubled by insects, as they are of a hard texture and not attractive to pests. The plants are readily increased by cutting them up into parts, each with one leaf. Large plants will bloom every year, but the flowers are so inconspicuous and so obscured by the earth that they are rarely noticed. The little drawing indicates the form of the flower, which is more curious than beautiful.

Brightening Shrub Beds.—At Kew Gardens, England, a common way of planting is to mingle some tall-growing hardy perennials among the shrubs. Lilies are much used for this purpose, especially such tall sorts as *L. Superbum*, *L. Chalcedonicum*, and *L. Tigrinum*. Other tall perennials are also used, the plants blooming during summer and autumn, thus breaking the monotony of the green foliage and making the bed bright and attractive after the shrubs have bloomed.

Pelargonium or Lady Washington Geraniums.—These are mostly catalogued under the name of Fancy, Large-flowered or Odier or Blotched Geraniums. The seeds are expensive, and in a wholesale way are bought by the hundred or thousand.

AMARYLLIS.

FROM Mrs. Bauman, of Pittsburg, I have received a note in regard to her Amaryllis plants, and a photograph from which the accompanying photo-engraving was made. Her note is as follows:

Mr. Editor:—I am inclosing herewith a photograph of one of my plants of Amaryllis. It is now in full bloom and showing its rich, green, young



ASPEDISTRA FLOWER.



foliage, which is very handsome in contrast with the showy flowers. I have also an Alberth Amaryllis, potted four weeks later than the one in bloom, as I want it to bloom at Easter. No one near our place grows these lovely bulbs, and ours create much admiration.—Mrs. Bauman, Mar. 13, 1915.

It will be noticed that those who have had experience in the culture of Amaryllis plants, can have them in bloom at almost any season of the year desired. Some, however, prefer to grow a number of bulbs in a large pot or pail, and by judicious watering and care, the clumps will not often be without buds or flowers.

Hardy Carnations.—Hardy Carnations should not be disturbed for two or three years, or until they need renewing, in which case lift and separate the clump, cutting away all the straggling branches that may be upon the plant. If you wish to increase the stock without lifting, layer some of the longer branches and remove and transplant them when they are rooted.

Pruning the Lilac.—In early spring the dead, sickly and superfluous branches of the Lilac should be cut out, and when the flowers fade remove the clusters.

CHILDREN'S LETTER

Y DEAR CHILDREN:—Late in December I had a double row of the large, single-flowered Trumpet Narcissus or Daffodil inserted along the bank of the mill-race opposite to the path, and I wish you could all have taken a walk along the path with me during the delightful mornings we had in the middle of May. The bulbs were late in blooming, and at that period there were thousands of tall, graceful stems, each bearing a big, horizontal, nodding golden trumpet with a white collar, bright and delicate and showy. But as viewed from the path there were not only two rows of lovely blooming plants, but by reflection in the clear, placid water two more rows were apparent, thus adding greatly to the beauty of the display. And, still more, by glancing at the background, the rich green meadow sward, so attractive in itself at that season, was bedecked with countless numbers of golden Buttercups.

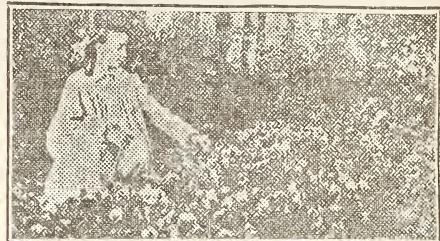


TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

One day as I passed along there were a half dozen little girls all dressed in their Sunday clothes, upon the meadow green gathering Buttercups, each with an armful of the bright, shining flowers, and I regretted I did not have my camera at hand, as the scene of the water with its rich reflection, the charming Daffodils upon the bank, bowing in the warm gentle breeze, and the meadow beyond, in rich green and gold, with its happy children and Buttercups, all glorified by the May sunshine was a picture rarely found. I stopped and looked, and felt enraptured at its beauty; and then and there I secured a mind picture that will be pleasantly recalled. As I looked, I listened, and the merry voices of the happy, playful children fell pleasantly upon my ear, while a little warbler among the leafy branches of the over-hanging Maple uttered its sweetest notes, perched gracefully by its pretty egg-filled nest.

These, my dear little friends, were the joys of a fortnight ago. The mind lingers pleasantly over them as they are recalled. But

every day brings a gradual change, and at this writing we find Nature's treasures equally enjoyable. As I came up the path today I found the big Locust trees white with their long, fragrant racemes of bloom; here and there a robin's nest was seen, and the happy warbler was busy gathering morsels for its hungry babies holding their mouths open above the little nest. I listened and a chorus



GATHERING FLOWERS.

of song-birds greeted my ear, while the hum of the busy bees gathering the sweets from the Locust blooms reminded me that the handsome tree was not only designed to make us happy by the sight of its charming foliage and flowers; by the smell of its fragrant bloom, which makes the air redolent with sweet odor in Locust time, but it delights us with the exquisite taste of the finest honey that the apiary affords. And just beyond the meadow and the stream that borders it stands a Cock-spur Thorn, white with its enchanting flower-clusters standing out boldly from the rich, shining green foliage.

Dear children, as I write this letter to you, from my private room at home I look from my writing table west, south and north, and the beautiful and enjoyable things of earth which surround me give unbounded evidence of the love and the goodness of the Great Giver of all good, causing my heart to swell with gratitude to Him for His many rich blessings. Should we not seek to know more of Nature, forgetting self, and thus have our minds elevated to the higher and better things of life? Surely the grouch has no reason for his ugly life. In such a beautiful world, where trees and shrubs and flowers and winding crystal streams adorn the landscape; where the happy birds nest and sing their cheering lays and the many little rodents and frogs and insects add music to the chorus, why should not all mankind be happy? Why should the beauties of Nature not be appreciated, and the Divine blessings thus bestowed reflected in our daily life upon those around us? Is it not in this way that true happiness is attained?

LaPark, Pa., May 27, 1915. The Editor.



WARBLER AND NEST.

IN PHOENIX PARK.

PERHAPS the most interesting and attractive of flower beds I saw in Great Britain last autumn were those in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Ireland. Most of these beds were composed of a variety of everblooming and foliage plants, and many of them were large and elaborate. The plants were not all of one height, and were grouped so that the low-growing ones formed a groundwork, and constituted an admirable setting for the taller plants that were grouped between. The general plan of these beds can be conveyed to the mind more intelligently by the photograph of one I took on August 17th, while spending some time at Dublin. This bed had square corners, and was probably 25x12 feet in size. The day was bright and beautiful, and many people were in the Park. Two little Irish girls were on the near side of

portail by a neat stake. The blooming plants were all covered with flowers and made a showy and pleasing display, for in the cool, moist climate of Ireland Violets, Begonias and Fuchsias are hardly surpassed as bedding plants.

In other beds in this Park Heliotropes were used with good effect. One bed was edged with *Campanula muralis*, a low, compact plant with a profusion of lavender flowers. Next to this were silver-leaf Geraniums ten inches high, with pink-eyed white flowers. The third row was of *Fuchsia Heinrich Henkel*, 15 inches high, the flowers scarlet, in terminal clusters, the foliage dark, bronzy red. The body of this bed was of *Lobelia Morning Glow*, two feet high, mixed with *Eucalyptus viminalis*, bronzy red stems and narrow leaves, and here and there plants of *Calceolaria flexicardus*, bearing golden flowers in clusters.



FLOWER BED IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

the bed, and at my suggestion they went to the rear, and you see them posing back of the flowers. Back of the distant trees at the right is the old city with its wealth and poverty, its fine homes and its squalor. But all, rich and poor, can visit the beautiful Park and enjoy the sunshine and lawn and flowers, and breathe the pure air from the surrounding hills and sea.

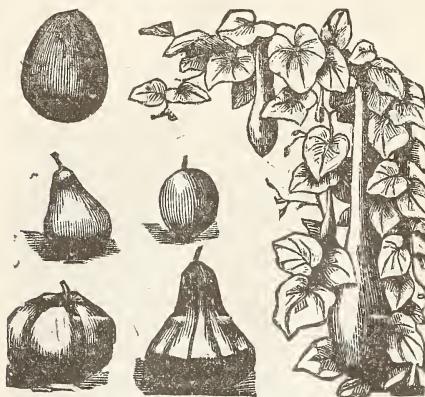
The bed shown was bordered with a double row of *Leucophyton Brownii*, with *Achyranthus Lindennii* between. The former is a silver-leaved dwarf plant, and the latter has red foliage. These plants enclosed the bed, which was carpeted with white Violets, with dwarf *Semperflorens* Begonia set a foot apart among them. Then, grouped among the Violets and Begonias, at a distance of five feet apart were specimen plants of *Fuchsia Brilliant*; each plant five or six feet high, sup-

ported by a neat stake. The blooming plants were all covered with flowers and made a showy and pleasing display, for in the cool, moist climate of Ireland Violets, Begonias and Fuchsias are hardly surpassed as bedding plants.

Moving Pæonies.—The best time to lift, divide and reset a bed of Pæonies is in early autumn. The clumps can then be divided if necessary, and the plants will become well established before winter. Set them as deep as they were when lifted, and heel the soil well in about the roots. In preparing the bed, it is well to stir some lime into the surface to render it sweet and porous, and to promote the health and early blooming of the plants.

ABOUT GOURDS.

A COLLECTION of Gourds will afford as much pleasure as any plants that can be grown in the garden. The plants are somewhat coarse in appearance, but the flowers are rather showy and interesting, and the fruits are always a source of admiration as well as of usefulness. The Dipper Gourd appears well when hanging from a trellis or tree, and when it is converted into a dipper, it is admirable for dipping water or for other purposes about the house. The so-called Sugar-trough Gourd is simply a large globular Gourd, the end of which can be taken out and the shell used for a sugar-trough, lard-can or other purpose about the kitchen. The fruit is simply allowed to ripen, then the seeds and inside parts are removed, and the inside sand-



A GROUP OF GOURDS.

papered when it becomes dry. The small Fancy Gourds that are so popular as children's toys, belong to another class of Gourds. They are easily raised, and bear in great abundance. A packet of mixed seeds of these Gourds will afford a variety of fruits in form and color, and should be included when making out the seed list. All of these Gourds are readily grown from seeds, but the Dipper Gourd should be started early at the North, in order to give the fruit time to ripen in autumn. They should also be furnished with a trellis as soon as they show a disposition to run. The small Fancy Gourds, however, can be allowed to vine upon the ground.

Columbine.—The various species of Aquilegia or Columbine are among the most hardy and tenacious of our perennials, as well as most graceful and beautiful. The long-spurred hybrids bloom throughout the early part of summer, the plants branching and growing to the height of from two to four feet, and when grouped together make a fine display. They will grow well in sun or shade, and delight in a rich, clay soil. They are easily started from seeds and deserve a place in every garden.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES.

A FLORAL SISTER in Massachusetts wants to know how she can grow the Crimson Rambler Rose without rust and insects. In the first place the Rose should be given a place fully exposed to the air and sun. If grown in a shady place, it is liable to be ruined every season by mildew. Early in spring before the leaves develop, spray the stems with lime-sulphur solution in the proportion of one part solution to seven parts of water. As soon as the leaves are better developed, spray again, reducing the liquid to one part sulphur solution to 15 parts water, and adding one ounce of arsenate of lead to every two gallons of the liquid. About a week or ten days later, spray again with this liquid, and just before the buds open give it another treatment. The spraying will also have an effect upon the mildew and tend to keep it away. It is always well to stir some lime and sulphur into the surface soil early in spring, to promote a healthy and vigorous growth of the plants. A good fertilizer for Roses is pulverized horse manure, which can be obtained by anyone upon the public highway. If a Rose is prone to make too much growth at the expense of flowers, fertilize with bonedust or phosphate.

To Have Amaryllis Bloom.—To have the large Amaryllis bloom every year it is necessary to give the plant a season of rest, or so treat it as to mature the bulb and promote the formation of a blooming scape. To ripen the bulb after the foliage is matured, gradually withhold water until the foliage dries, then set the pot in a cool, frost-proof room or cellar, withholding water entirely until the buds begin to push up. The buds always show first, then the leaves appear. If the leaves appear without being preceded by a flower-scape, it is evident that the bulb is not going to produce flowers till another season. It may throw up shoots later, but it is doubtful. It is always well to remove some of the top soil, and fill in with fresh, rich earth, into which some fresh slacked lime has been stirred. The soil should be sandy and porous and well-drained. If it is not so, the buds will not be likely to develop.

Oriental Poppy.—This Poppy and its hybrids are all perfectly hardy, and will endure the coldest winter without injury, when well established. The plants are easily grown from seeds, and easily transplanted when the seedlings have made sufficient growth to be well-rooted. When transplanted they invariably lose their tops, but in the course of two or three weeks new leaves will appear, and the plants will grow vigorously. The flowers come in May and June, on stems three feet high, and are large and beautiful, rivaling the Peony in size and attractiveness. The mass of pretty foliage appears early in spring, and disappears in summer. The plants then are dormant until the next spring.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Ants.—I am troubled with ants eating the young shoots of my English Ivy and Virginia Creeper. Can you suggest a remedy?—Mrs. Cartier, Ala.

Answer:—If you can find out where the ant nest is, destroy the ants by pouring boiling water into it, or place one ounce of bisulphide of carbon in it and cover with a wet cloth. If you cannot find the nest get some fresh bones from the butcher and place at the base of the vines. The ants will congregate upon these and can then be destroyed by dipping the bones into boiling water.

Ice Plant.—Mr. Park: Please tell me why I cannot raise Ice Plant? I have tried it every way and it just will damp or rot off at the ground. I have planted it in sand and kept it merely moist with rain-water, but it rots off as soon as it becomes a few inches high.—Mrs. G. E. Sttiand, Tex.

Answer.—Set your Ice Plant in sandy, porous, well-drained soil, the surface being very coarse sand or pebbles. The bed or pots should be fully exposed to the sun and air. None of the Mesembryanthemums will endure a shady situation or close, damp atmosphere. The plants are easily raised from seeds and under the conditions suggested will make a satisfactory growth.

Spirea and Narcissus.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what to do for a Spirea that bloomed at Easter and seems to be dying. Also, how to treat a clump of Narcissus that comes up every year, but does not bloom.—Mrs. Hawkins, N. J.

Answer:—Bed your herbaceous Spirea (Astilbe) out in a sunny place in the garden. It is a hardy plant and will take care of itself, until you want to repot it for winter blooming. The Narcissus has doubtless been too long in the same place, and the bulbs are crowded. As soon as the tops die, lift the clump of bulbs, dry them off and store in paper bags in a cool place in the cellar until October, then reset them, placing three inches apart and three inches deep, mulching the bed with some stable litter. If the bulbs have not been crowded so as to become dwarf, many of them will bloom the coming spring.

Red Bud.—Mr. Park: Can you tell me anything of a tree called Red Bud, and where it can be obtained? When we lived in Illinois we used to go out in the spring and get armfuls of blooming branches.—Miss Johnson, Nassau, Iowa.

Answer:—The small tree or shrub known as Red Bud, also as Judas Tree, is found in botany under the name of *Cercis Canadensis*. It is a native tree in the Eastern States, found mostly in lime-stone brakes, and sometimes along fence rows. It is one of the earliest and handsomest of our native shrubs, and perfectly hardy. The young twigs are wreathed with the little carmine pink blooms, which appear like miniature birds attached by their bills. These flowers are followed by long showy, bean-like seed pods, which hang on until the following spring, giving the plant an attractive appearance even in winter. The foliage which is very dense and pretty, develops after the flowers fade. This shrub or tree will grow in any well-drained, sunny situation and deserves to be better known. It is propagated from seeds, which are sold by seedsmen who deal in tree and shrub seeds. The small plants are always offered in the summer list published in the Magazine under the head of "Pick Them Out."

Evergreen Vine.—Mr. Park: I am sending a piece of an evergreen vine with its flowers, and hope you can name it for me. It is wild here, but very scarce. I have cultivated it many years and find it the most desirable vine of all. It will grow to the top of the tallest trees or over stumps and fences or other objects. It is well worth listing, if you do not have it.—Mrs. Morgan, Winfield, W. Va.

Answer.—The specimen received is of *Bigonia capreolata*. It is also called Cross Vine and Quarter Vine. It is really a beautiful vine, blooming almost continuously during the summer and autumn. It is of a shrubby character and will be found listed under "Shrubs and Trees."

Shasta Daisy.—Mr. Park: Please tell me how to prevent the Shasta Daisy from spreading all over the whole garden. They are a perfect nuisance. We had three plants set out last fall, and they spread something awful.—Mrs. Sims, Haddock, Ga.

Answer:—I have never known the Shasta Daisy to spread at the North, unless the seeds were allowed to ripen and scatter over the ground. The improved varieties, such as Etoile D'Anvers, grow five feet high, become a handsome clump, and do not spread to become a nuisance. The Ox-eye Daisy, from which the Shasta Daisy originated, has become somewhat of a nuisance in old fields, but it is not a troublesome weed to get rid of, and it is truly handsome, even in its wild state. The improved Shasta Daisy is not so prolific, and there is little danger of the plants spreading so as to become a nuisance, if the flowers are freely cut to prevent the scattering of seeds.

Non-blooming Rose.—Mr. Park: Can you tell me why my Paul Neyron Rose does not bloom? I have had it for several years, and it has bloomed but once. The leaves turn white, and it does not seem to grow. It is in a sunny situation.—Steven Yocom, Ohio, April 1, 1915.

Answer:—Dig about the plant and stir some lime into the surface soil, then put on a dressing of horse manure. As soon as the foliage is partly developed, spray with lime-sulphur solution, using one part solution to ten parts water. Two weeks later spray again, and after an interval of two weeks more, spray the third time. The reason your plant fails to do well, doubtless, is because it is troubled with leaf-hoppers, which ruin the foliage. There may be other enemies, too, that trouble the plant, and the repeated sprayings will promote the healthy growth of the foliage, as well as the buds and flowers.

Boston Fern.—Mr. Park: I have a Boston Fern one year old, and it hasn't a whole frond on it. The fronds put out, and before they finish unfolding they dry up at the tip ends, as if they had been burned. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. Wynder, Va.

Answer:—It is evident that the soil is not suitable for your Fern, or that the roots have become injured by insufficient drainage, causing acid in the soil. The plant should be taken from the pot, the soil washed off, and then repotted in a clean pot with good drainage, using a compost of partially rotted sods, sand, dried and pulverized Sphagnum Moss and leaf mould, about equal parts of each, well mixed. In potting make the soil firm, and then water well and set in a shaded place for a few days, applying water rather sparingly after the first watering until growth begins. If the soil dries out readily place the pot in a larger pot, with Sphagnum Moss between and over the surface. Keep it in a moderate temperature, and keep the atmosphere moist by evaporation of water. When the plant gets well-established, an occasional watering with weak liquid fertilizer would be beneficial.

BACKYARD TRANSFORMATION.

TO ADD A bit more upon the subject of transforming backyards, I will give a short description of our backyard (which is on the east side of the house) as it was arranged last year. There being a chicken-yard in the rear I had a long row, about twenty-five feet of Dahlias to hide the fence, and another row of equal length at the side of the house, with perennial Hollyhocks between, but just back of the Dahlias. Scarlet Runner beans and Morning Glories furnished ample shade for the piazza, and covered a lawn-swing (which had wire-netting at each end), making a charming resting place. A large round bed with Gladiolus in the center and Summer Cypress around the outer



ROW OF PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS.

edge made a lovely combination, while Pansies were used in another large round bed, and furnished countless blossoms all summer. A long, narrow space was utilized for pink Creo Asters, some of the blossoms measuring four or five inches in diameter. Yellow Lilles and light yellow German Irises placed at the south end in another round bed gave early bloom, and a large iron kettle painted a dark green and filled with Geraniums, a Heliotrope and vines completed a very beautiful effect. The whole proved a source of great pleasure throughout the summer at small cost.

Cambridge, Vt. Grace M. Potter.

Hardy Primroses.—Primroses are among the best flowers of my yard. They bloom freely and need no special attention; just let them bloom all they want to, and they are all right. Primroses are growing all around our house, and they are welcome.

Summerfield, La. Ethel Railey.

[Note.—Hardy Primroses are easily grown from seeds, but the seeds are not all prompt in germinating. Let the seed bed be where it will not be disturbed for two years, as only a few plants may appear the first year. Most of the plants will appear the second year, and the rest the third year.—Ed.]

FLOWER ASSURANCE.

HERE ARE some real flowering plants for the discouraged. These deserve the name everbloomers, but as that is overdone, can only say that it is rare not to find a blossom on a well-watered plant. These give the coveted winter bloom better than all others, and continually so. Their rule is blossom for leaf.

The Weeping Lantana is a fine plant of drooping habit, producing flowers at each leaf-joint. The rosy lilac flowers, borne in elegant clusters bloom by the hundred, and literally cover the plant. In bloom, all the time, each cluster grows longer and develops more bloom, with new clusters forming all the time. Valuable for both summer and winter.

Manettia bicolor is one of the finest little vines, easily and quickly grown, and blooms continuously. An excellent subject for pot culture, vases, baskets or bedding. The flowers are unique, brilliant scarlet tipped with golden yellow, suggesting the name "Floral Firecracker."

Russelia Multiflora is a most novel and beautiful plant, suitable for either bedding, pot culture or vases. The wiry, leafless stems are strong and grassy, and bear long, tubular blooms of the most vivid scarlet color. The great drooping mass of bloom is like a fountain of coral scarlet and green, hence the name, "Scarlet Fountain Plant." Incessantly in bloom, as a pot plant; all in all the most brilliant of vase plants, and the easiest to handle and grow.

D'Elroy Jenkins.

West Point, Ky.

Lady Fingers.—I have an old-fashioned annual growing among my plants which my mother called Lady Fingers. It is simply grand, is twelve feet high, with the "fingers" fully three inches long. But I do wish it was white, then it would be as nearly perfect as a scentless plant could be.

Mary Ingersoll.

Potomac, Ill.

[Note.—The plant referred to is doubtless *Polygynum Orientale*. It is a hardy annual, self sows, and is beautiful throughout the autumn. The species has carmine-red flowers, but there is a white-flowered variety also. There is also a race of dwarf varieties fine for a screen or hedge, and a variegated-leaved sort.—Ed.]



Perennial Larkspur.—The Perennial Larkspurs that I raised from seeds are surely the loveliest blue flowers grown. This is the second year for them to bloom, and new plants came up in the bed from self-sowing, and the bed was a shower of bloom since early in the season. Some were in full bloom October 22, while all the other flowers were cut down by frost.

Mrs. J. D. Haskell.

Arnold, Nebr.

WINTERING SALVIA SPLENDENS.

PERHAPS some of the floral sisters may be benefited by an experience I had this summer. Last fall, after heavy frost, my large Salvia plants were pulled up, and all around the roots and just growing evenly on the ground, were numerous small plants or shoots. I pulled the plants up and in preparing the ground for winter protection, these large Salvia plants were merely "turned under." This spring, on having the beds worked, I discovered the heavy Salvia stalks still green for several inches up, and four or five new shoots pushing out from the roots. Today they are small clumps of nice, promising plants, and I am only waiting to see if



SALVIA SPLENDENS IN BLOOM.

they will produce as well as the new plants. I also placed a large Salvia in my hot house, leaving the soil on it, but I had the misfortune to be late in heating the house, and so lost this one. It is no trouble to take the little precaution in the fall, and really and truly bury the plants with an idea of finding them ready for business when spring comes.

Columbia, S. C., May 11, 1915. L. F. H.

Asters.— Among our autumn-blooming annuals surely none are more to be desired than Asters. For bouquets their long keeping qualities make them especially desirable. If seed is sown early in the hot-bed or greenhouse, or even in a sunny window, one may have plants that will begin blooming often in July. While these plants are so accommodating and easy of culture as to respond to almost any ordinary treatment, I have found that in rich soil and with careful cultivation they rival the Chrysanthemums in size and beauty. They transplant most easily, and seem to grow even better for the change and the mellow condition of the soil that results from transplanting. Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

JUNE.

WHAT A PLEASURE to be out with Nature, in company with the birds, trees and flowers on a beautiful afternoon in June! A feeling comes over us we cannot explain. What joy to see, feel and hear in a world of life! We look about us. To those of us who are poetic the flowers seem to whisper, and the trees look down upon these their frail companions with outspread foliage, and protect them from the passionate orb of day. Oh, the methods of Nature are wonderful to behold! What keen delight, as with upturned faces we view the calm blue of heaven. The birds pour forth their song, accompanied by the babbling brook. The bees pay visits to their friends the flowers, and carry away the pollen unconsciously. Oh, happy fertilizers of your beloved companions! I would you could recount your joys! We envy the bird in his flight, but with an envy that soon turns to admiration. We marvel at the works of Nature. As we feel the refreshing breezes of the summer air upon our faces, why, with outstretched arms do we rejoice and fondly whisper to all about us? Our mighty Creator has commanded us to behold His wonderful handiwork; we have done so, and are happy. How beautifully does Lowell describe June, the June that we know and love, but, unlike him, are lacking in the power to give vent to our praise in words:

"And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days;

Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune,

And over it softly her warm ear lays:

Whether we look, or whether we listen,

We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;

Every clod feels a stir of might,

An instinct within it that reaches and towers,

And groping blindly above it for light,

Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;

The flush of life may well be seen

Thrilling back over hills and valleys;

The Cowslip startles in meadows green,

The Buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,

And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean

To be some happy creature's palace;

The little bird sits at his door in the sun,

Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,

And lets his illumined being o'errun.

With the deluge of summer it receives;

His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,

And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and

sings;

He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest,—

In the nice ear of Nature which song is best?"

Wilmington, Del. Frank C. A. Milano.

Canterbury Bells.— From a packet of mixed Canterbury Bells I raised some of the largest and most beautiful bell-shaped flowers I ever saw. There were nine different shades. The plants grew very strong and about three feet in height. They were a mass of beautiful flowers. I was advised to cut them down after blooming, but they did not stop blooming entirely for me until frost. To anyone wishing a perennial that is sure to please, I will say by all means try Canterbury Bells.

Mrs. J. D. Haskell.

Arnold, Nebr., Oct. 23, 1914.

A FEW HINTS ON STARTING PLANTS.

AS THIS is the time of year when all are transplanting and starting plants I will tell the Magazine readers some of the ways I have found good. Poppies and plants with roots like Poppies I take up as carefully as I can, and when putting them in again do not press the dirt around the roots at all. I think one bruises the roots if they press the dirt down tight about them. Anyhow I find them about as easy to transplant as any plant. With those I transplanted this spring I had much better success than with my Pinks. For Begonias I make a depression about two inches deep in the dirt and put them in the bottom of the hole, leaving all the top of the bulb exposed. I am careful in watering them not to wet the tops of the bulbs. I put glass over them till they start and as they grow I keep putting the dirt around the bulb, finally covering it an inch or two deep. I start Gladioli, Dahlias, etc., by taking a box and putting a little dirt in the bottom

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS. of it, wetting it well and then set the roots on it, and leave them there till they are well-started. In planting outdoors before the roots showed any signs of starting I lost a good many by rotting. I am having fine success with some Canna seeds several years old by soaking the seeds till the outside was loose. Some seeds I forgot and soaked two or three days. They were not soft when I took the first out. I have kept the dirt they are planted in a little wetter than for most seeds. Mrs. I. E. Cozins.

Mercer Co., Pa.

Some Floral Hints.—June is a good time to start Rose cuttings.

Don't forget to give Sweet Peas plenty of water.

Do not cut foliage of Hyacinths, Tulips and other spring blooming bulbs until it has turned yellow.

Mole Beans or Ricinus make a good screen for porches, etc. Their leaves are broad and palm-like.

Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias must be given a shady location and the pots not exposed to full sunlight.

Try bedding out Impatiens sultani and note the magnificent display.

Moon-flowers grow thirty feet in a season if the soil is properly fertilized.

Bertha McGregor and Metallica make magnificent specimen Begonias if proper care is given.

Now is the time to start Geranium cuttings for winter blooming.

Williamsburg, Ky. Rev. A. H. McKellup.

STARTING PLANTS FROM SLIPS.

AS IT IS now time for bedding out plants and filling vases and baskets, it may be done with little or no expense by rooting slips. A branch that will snap off without bending is firm enough to root. Some kinds of plants, under ordinary conditions will start simply in water, others in pure sand, while still others like a sandy loam.

For every purpose and all locations, I can not recommend the Impatiens too highly. It grows luxuriantly and blooms constantly in either sun or shade (the red, white and blue making a pleasing contrast in a vase), and



IMPATIENS PLANT AND FLOWER.

can be started from the slip in water in four or five days. Parlor Ivy is a very satisfactory hanging vine, and will root quickly in water, while the good old favorite Tradescantia often decays, but soon puts forth roots in a sandy loam. Geraniums start in sand in one week, if kept damp and in the sun. A large glass vase of Coleus branches, with one inch of water, will serve a double purpose by rooting and furnishing a beautiful bouquet.

Topeka, Kans.

Mrs. L. T. Gage.

A Surprise Mixture.—I obtained a "Surprise" packet of mixed seeds last spring, and I never before had so many choice flowers from so small an amount of seeds. There were Pansies and Pinks, some of them beauties, too; Prince's Feather, three kinds; red and yellow Cock'scomb; Petunias; Poppies of all kinds; Alyssum, Mignonette, and several other familiar friends, and a great many flowers I did not know. The plants bloomed from early in the season until our first heavy snow fell on November 14th, which covered many bright, cheerful blossoms and green plants. Some of the choicest varieties I put in boxes in the house, to bloom during the winter.

Luther, Mich. Mrs. Pearl Underwood.

FLOWERS OF FIELD AND FOREST.

TREATMENT OF EASTER LILY.

IN ALL GARDENS are found all the common flowers listed in catalogues, and many are beautiful and useful. But they must be cared for if they are expected to delight and please the person who plants them. In short, a successful garden requires some labor expended upon it. Care must be taken in planting that the colors blend harmoniously. After planting it is too late.

The fields and woods of Mississippi are fairly filled with native flowers of exceedingly rare beauty. In early April the woodlands abound with the color and fragrance of millions of plants of *Viola hastata*. They carpet the ground far more beautifully than any cultivated plants. A little later, when the Hickories and Oaks are bursting their buds, *Cornus Florida* flaunts its immaculately pure and opaque sprays of whiteness unsurpassed upon the balmy air. They are not alone in their grandeur, for at this season the scarlet-flowered *Acer rubrum* (Red Maple) make themselves prominent by their brilliantly beautiful branches of small flowers.

During the summer and fall the woods cannot hold the wealth of blossoming plants, for they are to be seen growing along roads, old fences, and all places where they can find room for their roots. Among these hundreds of plants are found the dainty little vines of *Centrosema Virginiana* (Look-at-me) with their large, bold Sweet Pea-like blossoms of pure purple. This little vine is one of the sweetest of the wild flowers, and it grows quite easily in any dry garden. *Aster dumosus* is a plant that flowers throughout the summer season. One other plant from the long list that has been omitted is *Magnolia grandiflora*, sometimes found in the woods, although it is not common in this particular part of the country.

If all of the wild flowers with the purity of the Dogwood and Magnolia, to the dazzling brilliance of the myriads of flowers presenting red shades, were brought together, they would rival, if not surpass, any collection of cultivated plants.

Are not these wild flowers worthy of more attention? Should we not cultivate them where they are becoming extinct? A man in Iowa has undertaken to save the wild flowers of his State from extinction, and he has for his hobby a most beneficent work. Should we not study the wild plants and learn the kind of soil that each variety grows best in? And if we want to, we can grow them in the yard or garden. If these native plants were better known, there is no doubt but that they would be more widely grown and appreciated.

Buford Reid.

Sherman, Miss., March 31, 1915.

I SAW AN article in the last Park's *Floral Magazine* about the Bermuda Easter Lily, and I want to tell the readers about my experience. In October, 1913, I received a nice, large bulb which I potted in an eight-inch pot in November, and set away in a cool, dark cupboard to form roots. In three or four weeks I went to look at it, and to my great surprise found a sprout already through the earth. I brought it gradually into the



light, and eventually into the sunshine, and in a short time buds appeared which developed into the most beautiful Lilies—the admired of all admirers. I tried to keep the buds back as I wanted them for Easter, but, although lasting well, they were gone long before. Later I set the pot out on the porch, and in June it budded again, and in July I picked blossoms from it for several funerals.

I. Louise Jefferson.
St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Apr. 17, 1915.

Milkweed as Greens.—I saw an article on Milk-weed for greens, and I would suggest that care be taken in cutting these weeds, as one kind is poisonous and very bitter. I know of a family that came near getting poisoned by their use.

Montague, Mass. Mrs. O. E. Hare.

[Note.—There are many species of *Asclepias*, but the common one known as Milkweed is *Asclepias cornuta*, which is found in meadows, fields and along the roadside, and produces the large pods of seeds with a silky appendage from which decorative ornaments are sometimes made. It is well known that the Milkweed is poisonous when the plants are matured, but the parts used as greens are the tender shoots that can be broken off just when they come above the ground. Like Lettuce and some other vegetables, these sprouts exude a milky substance containing opium, which in mild quantities has an invigorating effect. The Pokeberry, *Phytolacca decandra*, is also used as greens when young, and yet is quite poisonous when it becomes older. It is always well to take these greens when they are young and tender, and boil them well before using. In gathering Milkweed, however, care should be taken not to get a different species from that of *Asclepias cornuta*, as the others may have a more poisonous element than that of the common Milkweed.]



ARBUTUS SPRAYS.

Shall I tell you where to find them
And the joy their beauties bring?
Shall I tell you how to woo them
From the loving lap of spring?
Never stranger may approach them,
Nor a rude or vandal hand
Woo and win these woodland treasures
From their hiding in the land.

Never search the sunny stretches
In the meadow, on the hill,
Do not look in loamy gardens
Near the sweet-faced Daffodil.
Where the Crocus, gay and gladsome,
Nods "good-morning" to the sun,
You will look in vain to welcome
Of the fairies flower, one.

Where the Fern-fronds bow and beckon,
And the whispering Pine trees wave,
And the Willows round the lakelet
In the crystal waters lave;
There, the gentle brooding spirit
Of the forest, weird and wild,
Croons a cradle song of welcome
To its fairest, sweetest child.

Where the Wild Rose blushes brightly
'Neath the kisses of the breeze,
As it plays a tender nocturne
On the branches of the trees.
If you are a true, true lover,
Listen! in the mossy dells
You may hear the faint sweet tinkle
Of a thousand silvery bells.

Gently part the clinging leafage
From the hillocks, overgrown,—
Slow the perfumed breath of blossoms
Softly floats to meet your own.
Tender lips of rose-hued sweetness
Smile a welcome, breathe a prayer;
Greet we thus the sweet Arbutus;
Natures joybells, waxes fair.

Hot Springs, Ark. Mary Morrison.

THE MEADOWS IN MOONLIGHT.

The silv'ry moonbeams gently fall
Upon the meadows green;
And from the Oak a soft low call
Tells of love's young dream.
The Cypress hears, and whispering tells
The Weeping Willow tree;
Soon every plant within the dells
Has made the secret free.
Then in the silv'ry moonlight
Streaming from above,
The meadow is enchanted
By the spell of love.

LeSueur Co., Minn. L. M. H.

SWEET PEAS AND ROSES.

Sweet Peas and Roses, fair daughters of June,
Oh, long I have waited for your subtle perfume.
Brooklets are laughing, all nature's in tune,
Birds to their sweethearts their love stories croon.

Beautiful maiden with eyes like the dove,
With June flowers laden, wilt thou be my love?
Now, now would I choose thee while all is attune,
With Sweet Peas and Roses, fair daughters of June.
Paso Robles, Calif. Mrs. Regina Graham.

BURR CLOVER.

Sweet with the breath of morning
The golden Clover grows,
More dainty than the Lily,
More fragrant than the Rose.
'Tis not the rich red Clover,
Nor Clover so fair and white,
But Burr Clover of the meadows,
As yellow as the light.

To mow it in the sunshine,
When glistening dews surround,
And watch each swath so merry,
Go dancing to the ground.
To gather it by arm-loads,
And breathe its sweet perfume,
And float to fairy dreamland,
Amid its golden bloom.

To mow it in the evening
When the sun is sinking low,
When the mystic fog is rising,
And the wind hath ceased to blow.
To gather it by arm-loads,
And feel it warm and sweet,
We'll trip 'cross Clover patches,
Burr Clover at our feet.

Fallon, Calif. Vivian Swanson.

THE CHIME O' THE DINNER BELL.

"Music hath charms," and I love it full well,
Its charms and sweetness no tongue can tell,
It lifts up our spirits and makes glad hearts swell,
But sweeter's the chime o' the old dinner bell.

When we're hungry and tired with the plow and
the hoe,
When the sun is so hot and the horses won't go,
There's nothing on earth we love quite so well
As the welcoming chime o' that old dinner bell.

It has called us for years, to dinner and rest,
We've worked pretty hard, but lived on the best,
Toiled early and late, but it pays in the end.
On the farm is the place a whole life to spend.

To breathe the pure air, and to list to the breeze
As it murmurs so softly among the green trees,
To wait for the sound we all love so well—
The jolly sweet chime o' the old dinner bell.
Jumping Branch, W. Va. E. Gracen Deeds.

WHO TOLD.

Don't you hear, summer's near ?
Wonder how I guessed it ?
'Twas no saucy robin, dear,
That to me confessed it;
Nor the rill's silver thrills
Singing through the Willows;
Not a face of flower-like grace,
Found on green grass pillows.

Two bare feet, white and fleet,
Tripping meadows over.
Big straw hat full of curlers,
Bobbing o'er the Clover.
Two blue eyes, glad and wise,
Peeping out from under.
Who it be, told it me,
Can you guess, I wonder ?

Detroit, Mich. Maud Morrison Huey.

THE FAIREST FLOWER.

Which is the fairest flower of all,
I thought when among the flowers one day.
Is it the Marigold or Sunflower tall,
The Pansy or the Nasturtium gay?
Is it the Poppy or Sweet Pea,
That is the fairest flower that grows?
But surely none of these can be,
For to me it is a red, red Rose.
Wayne Co., W. Va. W. C. Mollett.

A FAIRY TALE.

The garden's an enchanted spot
Where flowers and fairies dwell;
Some secrets I have learned from them
I'll never, never tell.

There is a lovely Cypress bower,
Its flowers are red and white;
They are the horns the fairies blow
When they ride out at night.

The fairies sit upon the green,
And play all through the night;
They ride on bats and thistle-down
Until the morning light.

When morning dawns they creep into
The petals of the flowers,
And sleep and dream so pleasantly
Through sunshine and through showers.

The fairies wear the Foxglove hats
Of pink and purple hue;
The spiders weave the laces fine
They wear o'er gowns of blue.

The splendid gorgeous Tulip flowers
Of yellow, white and red—
They formed the gown of the fairy queen
The last grand dance she led.

The charming modest Pansy flowers
With smiling faces bright,
The fairies painted them so gay
One lovely moonlight night.

The Poppies tall are blushing red,
And some turned palest white,
Because the fairies said they slept
From morning until night.

The fairies crowned the Roses red
With sparkling dew-drops bright,
But when the sun's rays kissed them all,
They tumbled out of sight.

Blair Co., Pa. Ada M. Aiken.

FATHER'S BEES.

When I see the Clover blossoms
Haunted by the roving bees,
They 'waken memories of a homestead
Far away among the trees.

I can see the grove and orchard,
But far dearer still than these,
Is the memory of my father
Working there among his bees.

He would linger near for hours,
As they flitted to and fro
Gathering honey from the flowers
In the days of long ago.

In the bright and glorious spring time,
When the days are fair and warm,
He would wander you and hither,
Watching for the bees to swarm.

But I nevermore shall see him
'Mong the bees there on the farm,
And those dear old hills and valleys
Now for me have lost their charm.

Stewartsville, Va. Mrs. Rosie Quarles.

ROSES.

On the prickly bush are Roses fair;
Their sweet perfume quite fills the air;
Red, yellow, white, and colors rare
Are in the gardens everywhere.

But the Roses upon your cheeks, I think
Have lovelier tints of crimson and pink;
They are not blooming everywhere—
Just on your cheeks, my sweetheart fair.

Lucas Co., O. Edw. C. Jaquillard.

GIVE THEM THE ROSES NOW.

Closed eyes cannot see the bright Roses,
Cold hands cannot hold them, you know;
Breadth that is still cannot gather
The odors that sweet from them flow.
Death with a price beyond dreaming,
Its children of earth doth endow;
Life is the time to help others,
Give them the Roses now.

Here are our struggles and striving,
Here are our cares and our fears;
Now is the time to be smoothing
The frowns and furrows and tears.
What to closed ears are kind sayings?
What to hushed heart is deep vow?
Naught can avail after parting,
Give them the Roses now.

Just a kind word or a greeting,
Just a warm grasp or a smile;
These are the flowers that will lighten
The burdens for many a mile.
After our journey is over
What can we hope to endow?
Today while the flowers are blooming,
Give them the Roses now.

There are lonely hearts to cherish,
Paths strewn with many a thorn;
Many sad souls daily perish,
Friendless and almost forlorn.
Just a Rose or a smile costs little,
Yet banishes frowns from the brow,
And feeds weary souls despairing.
Give them the Roses now.

Interlachen, Fla. Mrs. W. F. Merritt.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

Baby darling, Mamma wants you,
Just to clasp you in her arms,
Just to press you to her bosom,
Baby mine, with all your charms.
Mamma cannot live without you;
Oh, how long the time does seem
Since I kissed those little lips dear,
Like a sweet and distant dream.

Baby Boy, your Mamma's waiting,
Waiting not in vain she knows,
Some day you will come to meet her,
Take her from this world of woes.
Baby Boy, my heart is aching,
Aching, aching, just for you,
Breaking for your little smile dear,
And those lovely eyes of blue.

Baby Boy, don't keep me waiting,
Come and get me right away,
Take me from this world of sorrow,
Up to Heaven where you stay;
Baby Boy, your Mamma's missed you,
Oh! you do not know how much,
Missed your little soft white fingers,
And your loving little touch.

Sycamore, O. Fern Ogden Sullivan.

SPRING LIFE.

There's a new green carpet on the earth
Which is the yearly gift of spring.
And the bloom is on the bushes
Wherein the thrush is heard to sing.
By the Violet-bordered meadow brook
The squirrels and rabbits are at play,
The sunshine comes with the balmy breeze
To woo the blossoms of the May.

Again the waves on the lake are seen,
That long were hid in winter's shroud.
The grain in childhood now is green,
In the fields just newly ploughed.
In pastures green the cattle graze,
The honey bee is buzzing near;
The whispering breeze and singing birds
Are glad to tell that spring is here.

Le Sueur Co., Minn. L. M. H.

FLORAL NOTES.

Platycodon.—I grew a number of Platycodon plants from seeds last year. They began blooming in autumn and continued for a long time. The flowers were very distinctive and beautiful, and were greatly admired.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart.

Michigan, Oct. 31, 1914.

Snapdragons.—If the flower-loving friends could have seen my bed of Orchid-flowering Snapdragons I am sure they would all like to have a bed of them next season. I had all shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Such immense blossoms, and lasting so long! They are not all gone yet, and it is the first of November.

A Floral Sister.

Attica, Mich., Nov. 1, 1914.

Nasturtiums.—This year my Nasturtiums are the glory of the yard. Even now in October the plants are full of bloom, and of the most beautiful shades. Although I planted the dwarf kind, the fall rains have made the plants grow until they look more like Climbing Nasturtiums. The plants are so dependable and only require the poorest place in the yard and produce a fine display of flowers.

Mary Ingersoll.

Potomac, Ill., Oct. 31, 1914.

Coleus.—Coleus plants are as easily raised from seeds as cuttings. The seeds are fine, and the soil ought to be sifted to sow them in, and not kept too damp after they come up, as they are liable to rot off. From a package of seeds you can get some new and beautiful kinds, and they make lovely foliage plants.

Gordon Co., Ga.

Georgia.

Morning Glories.—I planted a few Morning Glory seeds on the west side of the house, supposing they would be small plants, but they grew and grew and some of the blossoms were much larger than those planted on the east side of the house. The flowers remained open all day. After this I intend to plant my Morning Glories on the west side.

Dora M. Stevens.

Canyon Co., Idaho, Oct. 29, 1914.

Viola, Tufted Pansy.—I don't believe there is a more modest, refined flower than the Tufted Pansy. It grows from seeds, and blooms the first year. The flowers are from snowy white to deep purple and bright yellow. They come in all the delicate lilac and creamy tints and pastel colorings. Their fragrance is just as dainty as their form.

Miss Blanche Proudfit.

Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 23, 1914.

Sweet Williams.—The Sweet William is one of my favorite flowers. The plants bloom so freely, are so rich, and have such a pleasant odor! Mine bloom early, then as the seeds get ripe I sow them in boxes and keep them in the flower pit until next spring, then transplant into boxes. I divide with my neighbors who do not have a pit to keep them in, as they will not bloom the first year after the seeds are planted. They are worth sowing through winter. Anyone who has no pit or hot-house to keep them in can put them under a bush and put leaves on top.

Ethel Railey.

Claiborne Co., La., Oct. 10, 1914.

Begonias.—I bought a collection of double and single Tuberous Begonias last year and had beautiful flowers. I had white, rose, crimson, dark red and one frilled yellow. They were such a beauty, people stopped and admired them as they went along the street. The double Begonias were not unlike Crimson Rambler Roses of the finest texture. I think they are finer than any Geraniums I ever saw. They bloom all summer and are so easily kept throughout the winter. Sisters, try them and be convinced.

Mrs. T. H. Helms.

Greenville, S. C., May 13, 1915.

Kenilworth Ivy.—If the possibilities of Kenilworth Ivy were known there would not be many flower growers that would be without it. Sown in any old broad pan and suspended with wire or string it makes a beautiful hanging basket, and one that is the least trouble of any I ever saw. It is surprising how long the vines grow, and they always show the dainty leaves and blossoms—never long stretches of bare vines. It makes an excellent green carpet among some of the larger plants in the garden, and while the leaves are not quite so large in the sun as in partially shaded places they are just as pretty. It is very easy to grow from seeds, and will come up the next year itself in the garden.

Mrs. J. F. B.

Armstrong Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1914.

Madeira Vines.—Such lovely Madeira Vines as I do have every season! They are the admiration of every one who sees them. I do not understand why they are not more popular, and why more praise is not given to them in the catalogues. They are very easily grown, and need simply a string support. No insects trouble them, and in autumn they become a mass of white, delicate, fragrant flowers in long slender racemes.

Mrs. W. H. McConnell.

Fairfield, Ill., March 25, 1915.

PICK THEM OUT

1 Plant 15 Cents, 3 Plants 25 Cents, 7 Plants 50 Cents, 15 Plants \$1.00, 32 Plants \$2.00,
65 Plants \$3.00, all by mail, prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed.

I OFFER a splendid collection of choice Plants, Shrubs and Trees this month. Some are for the Window Garden, and the rest for outdoor planting. All are in fine condition, and I guarantee them to reach you safely and prove satisfactory. To keep the price uniform many rare and valuable plants are listed which could not be purchased elsewhere at four or five times what I ask. Until the latter part of the month I can supply everything listed, as I do not list anything I do not have; later a few plants may be substituted. I hope all my friends will give me at least a small order this month. If possible see your friends and make up a club. I shall appreciate your orders.

Valuable Free Premiums.

For every Dollar's worth of plants ordered you may select one of the following splendid premiums:

Vallota purpurea, a fine, sure-blooming pot-plant of the Amaryllis family.

5 Plants of the beautiful hardy Iris Siberica, in fine mixed colors.

5 Plants of the beautiful hardy Iris Kämpferi in fine mixed colors.

Hemerocallis Aurantiaca major, a hardy Day Lily with Amaryllis-like flowers, a "Golden Amaryllis."

Begonia Cristata or Marmorata, splendid new Tuberous-rooted Begonias, our choice.

The plants offered are all well-rooted and in good condition. The list will be changed each month, and reduced prices will be given as the season advances.

TO CALIFORNIA.—I deeply regret that no more Plants, Shrubs and Trees can be sent to my California friends. The New Inspection Laws adopted by that State, causing delay, extra cost and injury to tender plants by fumigation, is the cause. Seeds, bulbs and tubers can be mailed, but no plants. Fuller explanation next month.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**

Window Plants.

Abutilon, in variety
Anna, pink
Champson
Eclipse
Golden Ball
Hybrida Maximum



Mesopatamicum, red
Royal Scarlet
Striata Splendida
Thompsoni Plena
Vitifolium, hardy
Acadia lophanthi
Cultiformis
Dealbata floribunda
Acalypha triumphans
Bicolor
Macafeana
Sanderii
Achania malvaviscus
Achimenes, for pots
Achyranthus, *F* or *omum*,
yellowish green

Gilson, pinkish green
Lindeni, bronzy red
Emersoni, pink and bronze
Bestermosta, pink, yellow and green, richly veined, beautiful.

Agapanthus, Nile Lily
Agathaea Monstrosa, blue
Ageratum, Victoria Louise
Blue Perfection
Dwarf, dark blue
Dwarf, white
Imperial Dwarf White
Little Dorrit, yellow
Mex. Scarlet Gem
Swanley, blue, azure
Wendlandi

Alstroemeria aurantiaca

Alternanthera, red

Golden leaved

Jewel or *Brilliantissima*

Note.—Jewel or *Brilliantissima* is a

very attractive plant, the long, narrow

leaves being rich carmine, sometimes

veined bronze green. It's the finest.

Aloe, pretty foliage plant

Amomum Cardamomum

Note.—This is a handsome, de-

liciously-scented foliage pot plant of

easy culture.

Amorphophillus Rivieri

Angelonia grand. alba

Grandiflora, rose

Anomatheca cruenta

Anona squamosa

Anthericum liliastrum

Antholyza, from S. Africa

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

Romeo

Semi-dwarf, carmine

Semi-dwarf, rose

Semi-dwarf, scarlet

Venus, tall

Aralia Moseri

Aristolochia elegans

Artemisia Sach. Viridis

Arum cornutum

Asclepias atrosanguinea

Curassavica

Asparagus Sprengeri

Blampiedi

Common garden

Decumbens, new, lovely

Tenuissimus

Plumosus

Superbus

Note.—*Superbus* is a new, and

very beautiful *Asparagus* obtained

from Italy; has splendid foliage.

Note.—*Asparagus plumosus* is the

lovely "Lace Fern," so much prized

as a window plant. A. decumbens is a

new and elegant drooping sort.

Aster, Crego, Lavender,

Pink, Purple, White

Hohenzollern, Azure,

Giant White and Rose

Auricula, Belgian

Begonia, flowering, *Foliosa*

Alba Perfetta grandiflora

Argentea guttata

Caroline Lucerne

Child of Quedlinburg

Decorus, Erfordia pink

Dewdrop

Evansiana

Gloire d'Cheltenham

Haageana

Marguerite

Marjorie Daw

Mrs. Townsend

Begonia

Nitida alba

Prima Donna, bright red

Pres. Carnot

Picta Rosea

Robusta

Rubra

Rex, Clementine

In variety

Speculata

Salmon Queen

Sandersonii

Semperflorens, red

Semperflorens Fireball

Lubeca Red

Vulcan

Thurstonii

Vernon, red

Weltoniensis

Bellis Ranunculiflora white

Bidens Dahloldes

Bosea Yervamora

Bougainvillea glabra

Boston Smilac, lovely vine

Myrtifolia, new, fine

Bouvardia Jacquinia

Browallia compacta, blue

Rozelli

Speciosa

Brugmansia Suaveolens

Bryophyllum Calycinum

Caesalpina pulcherrima

Caladium Esculentum

Calampelis scaber carmin.

Calandrinia umbellata



Celsia Arcturus

Centauraea Imperialis

Cerastium Biebersteinii

Grandiflorum

Ceratonia silqua

Cestrum laurifolium

Parqui

Cheiranthus Semperflorens

yellow

Christmas Cactus

Chrysanthemum frutescens

Chrysolora

Comtesse de Chambord

Maj. Bonifon

White Cloud

Cineraria hybrida, rose

Flesh colored

Striped; also Crimson

Self colors mixed

Incarnata

Rosea

Striata

Polyantha

Alba

Cianthus Puniceus

Cobea scandens, vine

Coleus, Fancy, mixed

Anna Pfitzer

Benary's mixed

Carmine Glow, gold and pink

Chicago Bedder, green with gold veins

Firebrand, brown with pk

Golden Bedder, golden yellow

Her Majesty, red with golden border

John Pfitzer

Laciniated, mixed

Lord Palmers

Mothed Beauty, Thelma Salicifolius, Parrot, new

South Park Gem

Spotted Gem

Tam O'Shanter

Trailing Gem, a new trailing sort; fine for baskets; color pink, green and chocolate

Note.—I wish to call special attention to the Trailing Gem Coleus. It is a lovely foliage plant, dwarf and trailing, and will grow easily in pots or baskets. It is a new and rare, and will be found a very valuable addition to the list of choice easily-grown foliage plants.

Verschaffelti, a fine bedder

Willow-leaved,

Abbotsford

American Beauty

Aurora

Enchantress

Golden Glow



Calceolaria scabiosafolia

Grandiflora Dwarf-tigred

White, carmine spots

Shrubby Golden

Calla, spotted-leaf

White

Campanula garganica

Fragilis, for baskets

Campylotrys Regia

Camphor Tree

Cannabis gigantea, Hemp

Capsicum Chameleone

Miniature, mixed

Carex Japonica, azp. grass

Carica papaya

Commelynna Sellowiana
Crape Myrtle, crimson, pink
Crassula cordata, succulent
Crotalaria retusa
Cuphea platycentra, segar
flower, red and black
Minia
Strigulosa
Cyclamen, Album
Dark Red
Emperor William
Fimbratium
Giganteum album
Giganteum, mixed
James Prize
Mt. Blanc, white
Persicum Papilio, mixed
Roseum superbum
Rokoko, mixed
Universum
Violacea
Cyperus alternifolius,
Water Palm
Cypella Herbertii
Dahlia, fine mixed sorts
Clifford Bruton, yellow
Compacta dwarf striped
Enormous, red
Daisy, Marguerite, single,
white
Marguerite, yellow
Double, white
Delphinium Chinese double
Elatum, mixed
Dianthus Count Kerehove
Fireball
Snowball
Dioscorea Kaki
Dolichos lignosiss
Tuberous
Dracena indivisa
Echinops Sphaerocephala
Echium Creticum
Plantagineum
Frysinum, compact, golden
Eranthemum pulchellum,
blue, winter-blooming
Erythrina Crista Galli
Eucalyptus Resinifera
Citriodora, fragrant
Viminalis
Euchardium Breweri
Eucomis punctata, a bulb
Eupatorium serrulatum
Riparium, white
Weinmannianum
Euphorbia heterophylla
red
Splendens
Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns.
The plants are thorny, and bear lovely
waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure
to bloom.

Ferns, Aempholii, lace-like
a beutiful pot plant for
window; easily grown
Boston
Scholzeli, dwarf
Scotti
Compacta
Ferraria Canariensis
Grandiflora alba
Pavonia speciosa
Ficus repens, a lovely
creeper, attaches to and
covers walls in the South.
Francoa glabrata, white
Frankenia Ericifolia
Fuchsia, Black Prince
Avalanche
Chas. Blanc
Gloire des Marches
Little Prince
Monarch Single
Phenomenal
Procumbens
Speciosa
Gasteria
Gerbera Jamesoni hybrida
Geranium, Fancy Leaved
Other varieties
Geraniums, Zonale, single
White, rose, pink, scarlet
and crimson
Ivy-leaved, white, rose,
pink, scarlet, crimson
Scented-leaved in variety
Geranium
Double, white, rose, pink,
scarlet, crimson
Gladiolus trimaculatus

Glaucium, Burbank
Grevillea robusta
Guava, common, doz. \$1.00
Cattleyana
Heliotrope, white, light
blue, dark blue
Cyclop
Reine Marguerite
Note.—Heliotropes do well bedded
out, blooming all summer, and per-
fuming the entire garden.
Heterocentron album

Hibiscus, Peach Blow
Double Pink
Double Dark Red
Grandiflora, Double Red
Rosea grandiflora
Versicolor
Note.—Hibiscus Peach Blow has
enormous double peach-pink flowers;
a fine pot plant North, and showy
wall plant South.
Hydrangea Hortensis
New French LaLorraine
Mousseline
Mullerier
Ice Plant
Impatiens Sultani, Carmine
Bright Salmon
Coccinea
Dark Pink
Enchantress Pink
Light Carmine
Purple
Rose-pink
Salmon
Violacea, dark violet
White with pink eye
Ipomopsis, mixed
Cornopifolia
Ivy, Irish or Parlor
Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will
grow in dense shade, and is a good
vine to festoon a room, or to cover a
wall that is always hidden from the
sun. It is rapid growth.
Justicia sanguinea
Velutina
Jasmine Revolutum, yellow
Gracillimum
Prunifolium
Kenilworth Ivy
Note.—I offer fine plants of this
Ivy. For baskets or used in a window
or place where exposed from direct
sunlight it will surpass. It drops
charmingly over the edge, and blooms
freely. It is also good for carpeting a
bed of Gladiolus or other plants.
Lantana, Yellow Queen
Aurora, crimson
Gogal, also Amiel
Francine, yellow tipped
Iliac
Jaune d'Or, yellow-red
Craigii, dwarf Orange
Leo Dex, yellow and red
Delicatissima, Lila c
Weeping
Harkett's Perfection
Sersphire, yellow and
pink
Note.—Lantanas are fine garden
plants for a sunny bed, and also ex-
cellent window plants; they bloom
profusely.
Lavatera arborea variegata
Lavendula pinnata
Vera, Lavender
Lemon Verbena
Lobelia Penthosensis
Linaria Dalmatica
Macedonica
Gladiolus Hambergia

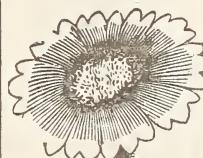
Lobelia, Barnard's perpet.
Erinus pumila splendens
Compacta Snowball
Tenior
Lopelia rosea
Lophospermum scandens
Lotus peliorhynchus atro-
coccineus
Lychnis chalcedonica, red
Mackaya Bella
Madeira Vine
Malcolmia Littorea
Mandevilla suaveolens
Manettia bicolor
Maurandea, mixed
Mellanthus major
Mesembryanthemum
grandiflorum
Metersideros rigida
Mimulus moschatus
Moon vine, white
Muehlenbeckia repens
Myosotis sempervirens,
Nægelia hybrida
Nasturtium minus, scarlet
Double Red
Double Yellow
Nicotiana Affinis, mixed
Sanderi, mixed
Nierembergia frutescens
Oleander in variety
Opuntia variegata
Ficus Indica
Othonna crassifolia
Oxalis, Golden Star
Floribunda, white
Floribunda, pink
Rosea, rose
Palm, Phoenix tenuis
Brahea filamentosata
Pritchardia
Robusta
Chamærops excelsa
Phoenix reclinata
Peltaria Alliacea
Pentstemon cordifolium
Gentianoides
Peperomia maculosa
Pepper, Celestial
Peristrophe angustifolia
variegata; beautiful
Petunia, Single, in variety
Double, mixed
Compacta magnifica
Physalis Franchetti
Pilea, Artillery Plant
Pittosporum undulatum
Tobira
Plumbago Capensis
Capensis alba
Pride of India, Umbrella
Tree
Primula, Kewensis, yellow
Chinensis Fimbriata
Alba and Rubra
Alba Magnifica
Duchess
Fern-leaved, mixed
Fimbriata Coccinea
Kermesina Splendens
Lilacina
Marmorata
Pyrope
Striata, Coccinea, Lutea
Floribunda, yellow
Gigantea, mixed
Malacoides, lila, fine
Note.—My plants of P. Malacoides
and Kewensis are very fine. I also
have Gold-laced and other hardy sorts.
See Primula, next page.

Primula
Obconica grandiflora
Blood red, also blue
Crimson
Fringed, mixed
Rosea
Rubra

Primula
Polyanthus, crimson
Pulverulenta
Verticillata
Pomegranate, Jas. Vick
Psidium, common Guava
Cattleyana
Ptarmica Pearl fl. pl.
Rivina humilis
Ruellia Formosa, scarlet
Makoyana, bright rose
Note.—Ruellia Makoyana is a lovely
foliage plant and bears showy tubular
carmine flowers in winter.
Russelia elegantissima
Salvia coccinea splendens
Coccinea nana compacta
Splendens compacta
Bonfire, large, scarlet
Gigantea, very large
Giant Scarlet, splendid
Reemeriana
Silver Spot
Zurich, fine scarlet
Sansevieria Zeylanica
Note.—Sansevieria Zeylanica is a
succulent foliage plant, upright and
stately in growth, and appears well
among other plants. It is of easy cul-
ture.
Santolina tomentosa
Lavender Cotton
Saxifraga sarmentosa
Decipiens
Schinus molle, Pepper Tree
Schizanthus Wisetonensis
Excelsa
Sea Onion
Sedum Kamschaticum
Selaginella Maritima, Moss
Sempervivum, fine mixed
Senecio petasites
Sieboldi variegata
Skimmia Japonica
Solanum grandiflorum
Betacemum
Hendersoni, new
Lobeli
Melongena fancy
Nagasaki, early
Pseudo-capsicum
Nanum
Rantonetti
Seaforthianum
Wendlandii
Sollya heterophylla
Spergularia azoroides
Stellaria graminea aurea
Stephanophyllum longifol'm
Stevia Eupatoria
Serrata
Variegata
Strobilanthes Anisophylloides
Dyerianus, metallic red
Swainsonia alba
Stock, Ten Weeks
Giant of Nice
Summer Excelsior
Thunbergia grandiflora
Tigridia, white, yellow, red
Tropaeolum minus, red
Tuberous
Tradescantia, green and
white
Multicolor, brown and
pink
Valerianella congesta
Verbena Gigantea mixed
Blue, white, pink
Firefly
Venosa
Veronica Imperialis
Syrriaca, pretty
Vinca rosea, red, white
White, red eye
Wallflower Kewensis
Parisian
Water Hyacinth aquatic
Note.—A curious lovely water plant,
suitable for an aquarium; easily
grown; floats upon the water.
Wonder Berry, for fruit
Wigandia caracasana
Zinnia, Bedding, Scarlet

Hardy Plants.
Acanthus mollis latifolius
Achillea, Pearl
Ageratum
Grandiflora
Filipendula, yellow
Millefolium rubrum

<i>Adonis podagraria</i>	<i>Cineraria Maritima</i>	<i>Heliopsis laevis</i>	<i>Myosotis, Stricta, rose</i>
<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>	<i>Diamonoid, silvery foliage</i>	<i>Pitcheriana</i>	<i>Nepeta, Catnip</i>
<i>Alisma Plantago, aquatic</i>	<i>Cinnamom vine</i>	<i>Heremocallis, Lemon Lily</i>	<i>Enothera Lamarckiana</i>
<i>Anemone Japonica</i>	<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	<i>Thunbergii, later sort</i>	<i>Youngii</i>
Honorie Jobert, white	<i>Flammula</i>	<i>Dumortieri, orange</i>	<i>Onopordon Salteri</i>
Queen Charlotte	<i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Distichia, double, blotched</i>	<i>Orobus Fischeri</i>
Rosea, also Alba	<i>Vitalba</i>	<i>Fulva, also Kwanso fl. pl.</i>	
<i>Pennsylvanica</i>	<i>Compass Plant</i>	<i>Note—<i>Heremocallis</i> is the Day</i>	
<i>Anterium Lil. major</i>	<i>Coreopsis Lanceolata</i>	<i>Lily. All kinds are hardy, beautiful</i>	
<i>Alyssum Saxatile</i>	<i>Grandiflora Eldorado</i>	<i>and of easy culture.</i>	
<i>Rostratum</i>	<i>Crucianella stylosa</i>		
<i>Gemoneense</i>	<i>Dianthus Deltoides</i>		
<i>Anchusa Italica</i>	<i>Atrococeineus</i>		
<i>Dropmore</i>	<i>Cyclps rubra</i>		
<i>Anthemis Kelwayi</i>	<i>Fireball, scarlet</i>		
<i>Nobilis, Chamomile</i>	<i>Neglectus</i>		
<i>Tinctoria</i>	<i>Pink, Baby</i>		
<i>Apios Tuberosa</i>	<i>Plumarius Scoticus</i>		
<i>Aquilegia, in variety</i>	<i>Snowball, pure white</i>		
<i>Californica</i> hybrida	<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i>		
<i>Canadensis</i>	<i>Dicydtra eximia</i>		
<i>Chrysanthia</i> , white	<i>Digitalis, Foxglove</i>		
<i>Chrysanthia</i> , yellow	<i>Grandiflora</i>		
<i>Cerulea</i> , blue	<i>Iveryana, spotted</i>		
<i>Cerulea</i> , hybrida	<i>Lutea, yellow</i>		
<i>Caryophyllodes</i> fl. pl.	<i>Monstrosa, fine</i>		
Double white	<i>Note—In the case of plants of</i>		
<i>Flabellata</i>	<i>For</i> <i>glove</i> <i>we can supply them in</i>		
<i>Grandiflora</i> <i>alba</i>	<i>quantity</i> <i>if desired. They are lovely</i>		
<i>Pink</i>	<i>hardy perennials, and make a stately</i>		
<i>Rocky Mountain</i> , blue	<i>border or screen.</i>		
<i>Rocky Mountain</i> , yellow	<i>Doronicum Caucasicum</i>		
Single red	<i>Echinacea hybrida</i>		
Single white	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>		
<i>Skinneri</i> , striped	<i>Epimedium grandiflorum</i>		
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	<i>Erigeron aurantiaca</i>		
<i>Arenaria Montana</i>	<i>Grandiflora</i>		
<i>Arisema triphylla</i>	<i>Elatior</i>		
<i>Aristolochia tomentum</i>	<i>Hybridus</i>		
<i>Sipho</i> , <i>Dutchman's Pipe</i>	<i>Macranthus</i>		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	<i>Speciosus</i>		
<i>Cephalotes</i>	<i>Erodium Manescavii</i>		
<i>Artemisia lactiflora</i>	<i>Erysimum, New Bedding</i>		
<i>Artichoke</i> , green, French	<i>Eupatorium aeratoides</i>		
<i>Asarum Canadensis</i>	<i>Incarnatum, purple</i>		
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<i>Serrulatum</i>		
<i>Atrosanguinea</i> , red	<i>Eulalia Gracillima</i>		
<i>Cornuta</i> , pinkish, fragrant	<i>Zebra</i>		
<i>Curassavica</i>	<i>Fragaria Indica</i>		
<i>Incarnata</i> , pink	<i>Undulata variegata</i>		
<i>Aster</i> , hardy, mixed	<i>Funkia ovata</i>		
<i>Hardy Blue</i>	<i>Fortunei</i>		
<i>Hardy Purple</i>	<i>Sieboldii</i>		
<i>Aubrieta</i> <i>Eyrii</i> , violet	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>		
<i>Deltoides</i>	<i>Semi-plena, double</i>		
<i>Herdersonii</i>	<i>Bi-color</i>		
<i>Baptisia Australis</i>	<i>Grandiflora Kermesina</i>		
<i>Bells Daisy</i> , Double Giant,	<i>Maxima Yellow</i>		
white, rose, red	<i>Galega officinalis</i>		
<i>Bocconia cordata</i>	<i>Gaultheria Rubioides</i>		
<i>Boltonia glastifolia</i>	<i>Galtonia candicans</i>		
<i>Bupthalmum cordifolium</i>	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>		
<i>Calamus acorus</i>	<i>Andreana</i>		
<i>Variegatus</i>	<i>Germanica</i>		
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	<i>Gentiana Andrewesi</i>		
<i>Calystegia pubescens</i> fl. pl.	<i>Geranium, Sanguineum</i>		
<i>Sapientum</i>	<i>Maculatum</i>		
<i>Campanula Carpatica</i>	<i>Gerbera Hybrida</i>		
<i>compacta</i>	<i>Adnet's strain</i>		
<i>Caesia</i> , blue	<i>Gerardia, New hybrids</i>		
<i>Canterbury Bell</i> , blue, rose,	<i>Tenuifolia</i>		
white, azure	<i>Geum</i> <i>Atrrosanguineum</i>		
<i>Latifolia</i> <i>Corblea</i>	<i>fl. pl.</i> , <i>splendid variety</i>		
<i>Longistyla</i>	<i>Coccineum</i> , <i>Mrs. Bradshaw</i>		
<i>Phytotocalyx</i>	<i>Gilia coronopifolia</i>		
<i>Rotundifolia</i>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>		
<i>Vidalii</i>	<i>New Double</i>		
<i>Canarina Campanula</i>	<i>Repens</i>		
<i>Carnation</i> , Margaret, white,	<i>Habitla tannoides</i>		
<i>striped</i> , red, rose, yellow	<i>Harpalium rigidum</i>		
<i>French Picotee</i>	<i>Daniel Dewar</i>		
<i>Guilland</i>	<i>Helonium Hoopseii</i>		
<i>Caryopteris mastacanthus</i>	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>		
<i>Cassia Marilandica</i>	<i>Rigidus, Dr. Beal</i>		
<i>Cerastium grandiflorum</i>	<i>Orygialis</i>		
<i>Centaurea Montana</i>	<i>Pitcherianus</i>		
<i>Chelone barbata</i> , scarlet	<i>Mutabilis</i>		
<i>Glabra compacta</i>			
<i>Chilanthus fragrans</i>			
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> in variety			
<i>Maximum Etoile d'Anver</i>			
<i>Single, new hardy, mixed</i>			
<i>Bohemia</i> , golden			
<i>Hardy Crimson</i> , crimson			
<i>Julia LaGravere</i> , crimson			
<i>Mrs. Porter</i> , bronze			
<i>Prince of Wales</i> , white			
<i>Salem</i> , rose-pink			
<i>Cimicifuga</i> , <i>Snakeroot</i>			



Paeony, Officinalis, red
Chinese, white, pink, red
Chinese, white, seedling
Chinese mixed, 5 plants
for 25 cents

Pansy Cattleya-flowered

Parsley, Moss curled

Beauty of the Parterre, a
charming table plant

Pardanthus, Blackby's Lily
Peas, Perennial, red, rose

White, pink
Pennisetum Rueppelianum

Pentstemon Cobaea
Gordonii splendens

Murraya
Ovatus

Pulchellus

Peppermint
Phalaris, ribbon-grass

Phlox, Von Lassburg white

Boule de Niegé, white

Faust, Lilac

Physalis Franchetti, Chi-

inese Lantern

Edulis, a good esculent

Picotee, mixed

Pinks, hardy, in sorts

Cyclops ruber

Double Cologne-scented

Double, Scuticis

Plumosus albus pl.

Platycodon, blue, white

Platycodon, double white

Double blue, also Mariesi

Macranthus Majus

Plumbago, Lady Larpent

Podophyllum peltatum

Pokeberry, Phytolacea

Polemonium Richardsoni

Ceruleum, also Album

Polygonum multiflorum

Baldschuanicum

Cuspidatum

Polygonatum biflorum

Poppy Nudicaule, mixed

Princess Victoria, per.

Royal Scarlet, per.

Potentilla formosa

Hybrid, double

Willmottie

Primula officinalis, yellow

Veris, single, hardy

Gold-laced, very fine

Prunella Webbiana

Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos

Double mixed

Glaucum

Hybridum, white

White, also Crimson

Ciginium, Giant Daisy

Ranunculus *Acetosa*, fl. pl.

Note—This is the old-fashioned dou-

ble Buttercup known as Bachelor's

Button; grows well in moist soil; golden

yellow; blooms all summer.

Asiaticus, double

Rehmannia angulata

Angulata hybrida

Rheum Collinianum

Rhubarb, Victoria

Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Bicolor; semi plena

Fulgida variabilis

Newmanii, yellow

Purpurea, purple

Sullivanti, yellow

Trifolia

*Note—*Rudbeckia Sullivanti* is a*

glorious autumn flower, lasting for

weeks. It should be in every garden.

Rocket, Sweet, tall, white
Tall, purple
Dwarf Lilac
Dwarf White
Sage, Broad-leaved
Sagittaria variabilis
Sanguinaria Canadensis



Salvia Scclarea
Azura grandiflora
Globosa, new
Prætensis, blue
Patens, blue
Turkestanica, fine white
Note.—*Salvia patens* becomes a mass of rich blue in spring, and also blooms during summer and fall.
Santolina Indica
Saponaria Ocyoides
Officinalis
Saxifraga peltata
Decipiens
Scabiosa Japonica, fine blue
Caucasica, blue
Caucasica, white
Scutellaria baicalensis, blue
Sedum, for banks
Aizoon
Acre, yellow
White
Sempervivum, hen & chicks
Shasta Daisy, Alaska
Californica, yellow
Sidalcea, Rosy Gem
Silene orientalis compacta
Shafta

Silphium perfoliatum
Laciniatum
Smilacina racemosa
Snowflake
Solanum Dulcamara
Solidago Canadensis
Spearmint, herb
Spirea Gladstone, white
Palmeta elegans, lilac
Filipendula, white
Queen Alexandra, pink
Star of Bethlehem
Statice latifolia
Brassicifolia
Stenactis speciosa

Sweet William in variety
Pink Beauty
White single
White double
Crimson single
Crimson double
Rose
Holborn Glory
Symphyandra Hoffmanni
Symphytum aspernum
Symplocarpus fetidus
Tansy
Thyme, broad-leaf English

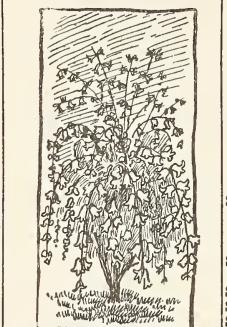
Thalictrum, Meadow Rue
Dipterocarpum
Tradescantia Virginica
Trictrix Hirta, Toad Lily
Tunica saxifraga
Typha angustifolia
Valerian, fragrant, white
Scarlet, also rose color
Verbascum Olympicum
Blattaria
Pannosum
Phlomoides
Verbena Erinoides, red
Erinoides, white
Venosa
Veronica noveboracensis
Veronica spicata, blue
Longifolia
Prostrata
Vinca, blue Myrtle
Vinca variegata, trailing
Viola, Lady Campbell
Cornuta Admirabilis
Cucullata, blue
Hardy white
Munbyana
Odorata, blue
Pedata, early flowering
Thuringia, blue
Violet, hardy blue, fragrant
Vittadinea triloba
Wallflower, Parisian
Red, Yellow
Dwarf Branching
Double, mixed
Harbinger
Kewensis
Ne-plus-ultra
Watsonia, Bugle Lily
Wormwood
Zephyranthes rosea

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris
Acacia Julibrissin
Acer negundo
Alanthus glandulosa
Akebia quinata, vine
Althea, single
Note.—I can supply Altheas by the thousand, mixed colors, for a hedge or screen. Only \$2.00 per hundred, packed carefully and delivered at the express office here. The shrub is perfectly hardy, and blooms freely during summer and autumn.
Alnus serrulata
Amorpha fruticosa
Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Aralia pentaphylla
Aristolochia siphi
Artemisia, Old Man
Balm of Gilead
Basket Willow
Benzoin odoriferum
Berberis Thunbergii
For Hedge, 2 yr. \$2.00 per 100; not prepaid.
Vulgaris, green
Vulgaris purpurea

Bignonia grandiflora
Capreolata
Radicans
Boxwood, Buxus
Callicarpa Americana
California Privet
Calycanthus floridus
Caragana Arborescens
Caryopteris mastacanthus

Catalpa Kæmpferi
Bignonioides, Speciosa
Celtis, Sugar Berry
Occidentalis
Cerasus, Wild Cherry
Ceratonia siliqua
Chionanthus Virginica
Cistus creticus
Monspeliensis
Cercis Canadensis
Celastrus scandens
Cissus heterophylla, vine
Colutea Arborescens
Cornus Sericea
Floridus, Dogwood
Coronilla glauca
Corylus Americana
Cottoneaster microphylla
Cydonia, Japan Quince
Cytisus laburnum
Alpinus
Desmodium penduliflorum
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. plena
Lemoine
Pride of Rochester
Dewberry, Blackberry
Dimorphanthus mandschuricus
Diospyrus virginiana
Eucalyptus, Gunnii, hardy
Globosus
Euonymus Americana
Euonymus Japonicus
Exochorda grandiflora
Alberti



Forsythia Viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)
White, also Blue
Genista tinctoria
Gleditschia Sinenensis
Triacanthus, Honey Locust
Glycine Frutescens
Halesia, Snowdrop Tree
Honeysuckle, Hall's, hardy
Reticulata aurea
Horse Chestnut
Hydrangea paniculata
Arborescens grandiflora
Note.—This is the splendid flowering shrub advertised as Hills of Snow. The heads are globular and of huge size. Everybody should have this grand shrub. \$2.50 per 100, expresssed.
Ivy, English, green
Abbotsford, variegated
Variegated-leaved
Jasmine nudiflora
Kerria Japonica fl. plena
Koelreuteria paniculata
Leycesteria formosa
Ligustrum Ibotum
Ligustrum Amoor river
Ovalifolium, Cal. Privet
Lilac, white, purple
Josikga
Liquidamber, Sweet Gum
Lonicera Morrowii
Bush Honeysuckle
Lycium Chinense
Trewianum, Vulgare
Maple, scarlet
Sugar, also Cut-leaf

McClura, Osage Orange
Mulberry, black
Rubra, red; also Russian
Negunda aceroides, Ash
Maple
Paulownia imperialis
Pe-w-paw, Asimina triloba
Persimmon, American
Philadelphus grandiflorus
Coronarius, Mock Orange
Populus deltoides, Cotton-wood
Delatata, Lombardy
Balm of Gilead
Prunus, Morello Cherry
Serotina, Wild Cherry
Pussy Willow
Pyrus baccata, Berried Crab
Malus floribunda
Quercus Macrocarpa
Swamp White Oak
Rhamnus Carolinensis
Rhododops Kerrioides
Rhus, Smoke Tree
Sumac
Ribes, Sweet Currant
Floridum, black
Robinia, pseudo-acacia
Bessoniana
Hispida
Viscosa
Rosa Rugosa
Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Brier
Baltimore Belle
Bowers' Beauty, rose
Crimson Rambler
Hiawatha, single, climb'g
Lady Gay, double
Pompon Rambler, white
Martha Washington
Moss Rose
Prairie Queen
Setigera
Seven Sisters
Tennessee Belle
Wichuriana, white
Sambucus Canadensis
Cut-leaf; Everblooming
Late Flowering
Racemosa, red berries
Spartium Scoparium
Junceum
Solanum Dulcamara, vine
Sophora Japonica
Spartium Scoparium
Spirea, Anthony Waterer
Billardi
Callosa alba
Opulifolia
Prunifolia, white
Reevesii, double
Sorbifolia
Tomentosum, pink
Van Houtte, single
Stephanandra flexuosa
Sugar-berry or Hackberry
Symphoricarpos Racemosum
Vulgaris, Indian Currant
Tamarix
Tilia Americana, Linden
Europa grandiflora
Ulmus Americanus, Elm
Cork Elm
Viburnum Opulus
Vitus cordifolia, Frost
Grape
Cognite, fine
Weigela floribunda rosea
Variegated-leaved
Willow for baskets
Willow White, also Lucida
Babylonica, Weeping W.
Yellow Wood, Cladrastis
Yucca aloefolia
Filamentosa

EVERGREENS.

Arborvitæ, American
Geo. Peabody
Juniper, Irish
Retinispora sulphurea
Plumosus aureus
Thuya Orientalis



These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list during the month. If you order more than one plant of a kind name some substitute in case of shortage.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old and help Mamma with the flowers and garden. I go to school two miles and am in the fourth grade. Every one of my Gladioli came up and they were pretty. Lelia A. Scott.

Rinards Mill, O., Feb. 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old and go to school every day. We have taken your Magazine a year and like it very much. My brothers took tin cans and made some houses for the Wrens. They nailed them in a tree. Decatur, Ill., Feb. 14, 1915. Cleo Armstrong.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 11 years old and like to go to school. I have a pet cat and a pet rat. I live at the great Natural Bridge, which is very picturesque. We take your most interesting Magazine and enjoy it very much. Melvin C. Boley. Natural Bridge, Va., March 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mother takes your Magazine, and I enjoy reading the Children's and Editor's Letters very much. I am 13 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. For pets I have two rabbits and four bantam chickens. My rabbits



and bantams are white. One of the chickens is crippled, and when it is hungry it will fly upon my head. My papa has two horses, two cows, one calf and several hogs. I walk a mile to school. It is good exercise to walk that far. We live close to a river, and I can row a boat. I will be glad when summer comes, for then I can go in bathing. I intend to raise many flowers this summer.

Viola, Mo., March 3, 1915. Ruby Cench.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I dearly love all kinds of flowers and your little Magazine is a source of great pleasure to me. I enjoy the poems and letters and the information given about the flower gardens and window plants.

N. M., Apr. 9, 1915. Mrs. A. H. Montgomery.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy reading your Magazine very much. The poetry is beautiful. Sometimes I wonder if more people had developed their poetic taste we would not have more Whittiers, Longfellows and Lowells. But I suppose not everyone is destined to follow in their footsteps. Your interested reader.

L. S. deb.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 16, 1915.

Notice.—The beautiful poem entitled "Just to Know There's One Who Cares," which appeared on page 117 of May number of the *Floral Magazine* over the signature of Eustacia Sefton is disclaimed by her. It was evidently credited to her by mistake.

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HOW TO PLAY THE PIANO OR ORGAN IN ONE HOUR

A Detroit musician has invented a new method by which any little child or grown person can learn to play in one hour in their own home. Three sheets will be sent absolutely free to any person addressing a postal card to A. S. Keller, 825 D Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.—Advt.

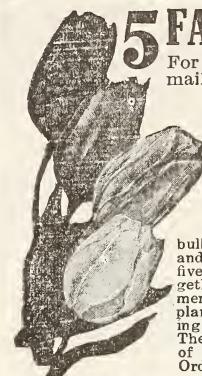


WILL YOU TAKE ORDERS?

Many earn \$2.00 to \$60 every week demonstrating our New Steel Automatic Hand-Tool. A combination Jack Fence, Stretcher, Splicer and Mender, Post and Stump Puller, Tire Tightener, Cable Maker, Press, Vise, Hoist, Wrench, etc. Saves cost of 16 tools used every day by farmers and others. Lifts 4 Tons. Sold on trial. **Life Guarantee.** Be first to control this new business in your county. Spare time or permanent work. Sample loaned. Credit given. Write for factory agency offer. CHAS. E. BENEFIT CO., Inc. 291F Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted Men to get members and establish lodges on commission basis for the Owls, So. Bend, Ind.

\$250 for reliable man or woman; distribute 2000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. **L. Ward Co.**, 224 Institute, Chicago



5 FANCY TULIPS

For Fall Planting—Ready for mailing September 15th.

1 Crimson King
1 White Queen
1 Yellow Prince
1 Cottage Maid
1 Keiser's Kroon

Four collections for 50 cts.
Postage Paid anywhere in the U. S.

These are extra large, strong bulbs, the best that are produced, and in this collection we give you five colors suitable to grow together in a bed or as single specimens. Catalog of fall bulbs and plants with directions for growing tulips mailed to each purchaser. They will please with quality of bulbs and beauty of bloom. Order them today.

IOWA SEED CO., Dept. P., Des Moines, Ia.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Next month, the sixth of April, I will be nine years old. I go to school in the morning now, but expect to go all day, next September, when school begins again. I have a pony named Tuddles. He is a dear. My brother has some bantams, three of them setting. One will hatch next week. I had some fine flowers last year. My Gladiolus were especially beautiful.

Baldwin Place, N. Y. Helen J. Moore.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl six years old and live on a 48-acre farm. I walk one mile to school, and am in the Primer class. We have two horses, two cows, two calves, 100 chickens, seven ducks, two big pigs and five little pigs. We have been taking your Magazine two years and enjoy reading it very much. Lillie Edge.

New Stanton, Pa., Mar. 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm of 360 acres and raise many pretty flowers. I planted some of your Phlox last spring and was much pleased with my bed. The plants began to bloom early and continued until frost. Mamma has been taking your Magazine for years, and we all like it very much. I am going to get subscribers for it and get some bulbs as my premium.

Tulia, Tex., Mar. 15, 1915. Jessie Johnson.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of eleven years, and live on a farm of 45 acres. I am in the sixth grade at school. I take your Magazine and like it fine. I had a little flower garden, but aim to have a larger one this year. There is a creek below our house and we go fishing sometimes, but do not often catch anything.

Stoneville, N. C. Eunice Pratt.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl eleven years old. My mother has taken your Magazine for six years, and I like to read the letters. In summer I have a flower garden of my own. The names of my two dogs are Taft and Hero. We have four horses, five pigs, one cow and a calf. They are all pets.

Della Millis.

Westerheim, N. Dak., Jan. 4, 1915.

Japanese Rose Bushes

Five for 10cts.

The Wonder of the World

Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we guarantee it to be so. They will **BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS** Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old will have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. **Will grow** in the house in the winter as well as in the ground in summer. **Roses All The Year Around.** Package of seed with our guarantee by mail, only Ten Cents. Japan Seed Co. Box 102 South Norwalk, Conn.



Ride a RANGER

1915 Model
bicycle and know you have the best. Buy a machine you can prove before accepting.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 days' trial**. **NO EXPENSE** to you if, after trial you do not wish to keep it.

LOW FACTORY COST, great improvements and values never before equalled.

WRITE TODAY for our big catalog showing our complete line of 1915 bicycles, TIRES, sundries and parts, and learn the wonderful new offers and terms we will give you. Auto and Motorcycle Supplies at factory to user prices. Do not buy until you know what we can do for you. A postal card brings everything.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. F136 CHICAGO

WANTED Men and Women to introduce our fine line of popular priced Coffees, Teas, Baking Powder, etc. Valuable and useful premiums free. No experience or money necessary. Exclusive territory. No traveling. We pay well for your services. Employment permanent. Write for our proposition. The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., Dept. 26, St. Louis, Mo.

FREE—6 Months—Investing for Profit a monthly guide to money-making. Tells how \$100 grows to \$2,200—how to get rich quickly and honestly. H. L. BARBER, Pub. 410, 32 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

LADIES TO SEW at home for a large firm; good pay; nice work, no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid.

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EXCHANGES.

Phlox, Foxglove, Rocket, Columbine, Salvia, Princes Larks for Cactuses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. Write. Mrs. H. McMahan, Middlefield, O.

Horehound roots, and seeds of flowers and vegetables for bulbs of any kind. Edith Brideaux, Hammatt, Idaho.

Gladiolus bulbs for second-hand clothing. Mrs. Peter Balmer, Box 50, R. 2, Plymouth, Ind.

Flower seeds and plants. Write. C. F. Newell, West Newbury Mass.

A WOMAN FLORIST

Hardy Everblooming

6 Roses

On their own roots
ALL WILL BLOOM
THIS SUMMER

Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

GEM ROSE COLLECTION

Lady Quartz Ewart, Snow White, Barbenkönigin, Grandest Pink, Edward Mawley, Dazzling Crimson, Lady Firrie, Yellow and Pink, Margaret, Delicate Blush, Melody, Golden Yellow.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

6 Carnations, the "Divine Flower," all colors, 25c.
6 Prize-Winning Chrysanthemums, - - - 25c.
6 Beautiful Coleus, - - - - 25c.
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3 Choice Double Dahlias, - - - 25c.
3 Choice Hardy Iris, - - - 25c.
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12 Pkts. Flower Seeds, all different, 25c.



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WARD MFG. CO. 115 Ward St., Decatur, Ind.

LADIES make shields at home, \$10 per 100; no canvassing required. Send stamped addressed envelope for particulars, Eureka Co., Dept. 43, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eleven years old. My mother has taken your Magazine for five years, and I always read the children's letters. Mother has lots of flowers, and we have a flower house and sell flowers about every day.

Aberdeen, Tex., March 23, 1915. Elsie Black.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live in the village of Lamberton, and am ten years old. I am in the fourth grade at school. This year I am going to try to have a pretty flower garden. I got most of my subscribers for your little Magazine during my Easter vacation. My mother keeps house plants in the winter, and she has a Calla Lily in bloom now which is very pretty. My favorite flowers are Sweet Peas and Gladiolus. My mother takes your Magazine and likes it very much.

Marie Anderson.

Lamberton, Minn., April 9, 1915.

PARROTS



Fascinate young and old. A lively talking parrot will entertain the whole house and keep everybody smiling. Send your order to us for a **HAND RAISED PARROT, \$6.00** guaranteed to learn to talk. Ready to ship about July 1st. Others \$10.00 each and up. Parrot prices always higher after Sept. 1. Order early. Full directions for care and training free. Living arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.

IOWA BIRD CO., DEPT. 4 DES MOINES, IOWA.

ASTHMA

AND HAY FEVER

Cured Before You Pay.

I will send you a \$1.00 bottle of LANE'S TREATMENT on **FREE TRIAL** on receipt of 10 cents to help pay postage. When completely cured send me the \$1.00. Otherwise, your report cancels the charge. Address **D. J. LANE, 208 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas.**

WOMEN LISTEN: Are you in poor health? or have troubles peculiar to women? If so, before filling yourself with useless drugs, send a 2-cent stamp for full particulars to **Mrs. M. E. Mack, Oconomowoc, Wis., R26**

Some Choice Window Plants.

Amaryllis, Aigbeith Strain.—These are giant-flowered varieties in colors ranging from white slightly marked at the throat to velvety crimson, many being beautifully variegated. My bulbs were grown by a Holland specialist, Mr. Nieuwenhuis, and are of unsurpassed quality. Price mixed colors, 50 cents each, \$5.00 per dozen. I have a limited number of bulbs to color, white, salmon, scarlet, crimson, price 75 cents each. Treat as you do Amaryllis Johnsoni.

Apedistria Lurida Variegata.—A beautiful pot plant with dark green and white striped leaves, preferred some to a Palm. Plant almost Hardy, and will endure shade, gas and neglect better than most other plants. Price, one-leaf plants 15 cents, 2-leaf 25 cents, 4-leaf 50 cents. A small plant soon becomes a fine clump.

Calla Chidzil.—An improved Richardia Athiopica, the foliage and flowers larger and finer than the old sort. Shift into a larger pot as it grows, and you will have a plant that will be the envy of neighbors, rich in foliage, free-blooming and beautiful. Price 25c.

Farfugium Grande.—The beautiful Leopard Plant. Foliage leathery, deep green with distinct golden spots; daisy-like yellow flowers in autumn. Almost Hardy, easily grown and a splendid window plant. Likes loose, well-drained soil and plenty of water while growing. Price 25 cents each.

Imantophyllum Minutum.—A grand pot plant with strap leaf foliage and big spikes of orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Easily grown, beautiful in foliage and flowers and sure to bloom. For the amateur gardener it is better than an Amaryllis. Price 25 cents. For \$1.25 I will mail all of the above 5 plants. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

NO JOKE TO BE DEAF



—Every Deaf Person Knows That.

I make myself hear after being deaf for 25 years with these Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story, how I got deaf and how I make myself hear. Address

Pat. Nov. 3, 1909.

GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.)

5 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.



LADIES

WHEN DELAYED or irregular use my SPECIFIC, no harm pain, or interference with work. Full Strength \$1.75.

Dr. Eva D. Shaver, 1120 Sedgwick St., Chicago

YOU CAN BE BEAUTIFUL Free from Pimples, Blackheads and Eruptions in a short time by using Vassar Complexion Tablets. They contain no arsenic or other poisonous ingredients. Send fifty cts. coin or stamps. G. Vassar Chemical Co., La Crosse, Wis.

DEVELOP YOUR BUST New, simple, easy, home method with quick success. Why not escape the pains and heartache of being skinny, scrawny and unattractive? No matter how thin, flabby, or fallen your bust is, I want to tell you how to gain perfect development quick. No pastes, baths or violent exercises. I want to tell you of something new. Write today. B.P. Johnson Co., 847 Dor. Av., Dorchester, Mass.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. • 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Our new "Rubber Protector" is the best, safe, secure. Mailed \$1.00. Particulars 2c stamp. Reliable Rubber Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Dept. G, Chicago

Privet Hedge.—The beautiful California Privet can be successfully set for a hedge this month. Well-rooted plants, a foot or more high, delivered at express office here, \$2.00 the hundred, \$7.00 for 500, \$13.00 for 1000. Order now. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

EXCHANGES

Seeds of Sweet Rocket, Althea, Hibiscus, Lychnis, etc., for other perennial seeds. Write. Mrs. H. McMahon, Middlefield, O., R. 2.

Seeds of Tree Morning Glory for other seeds. Mrs. Ida A. Cope, 177 Cottle Ave., San Jose, Calif.

Japanese Morning Glory seeds for Geranium cuttings. Mrs. E. K. Turner, Birmingham, Ala.

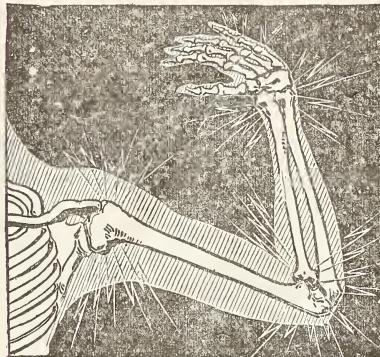
Pinks, Callicopsis, Bachelor's Button, Scabiosa and Sweet Mary roots for Snapdragons, Foxgloves, Everlastings, Wallflowers and Lily bulbs. Mrs. Amelia Durand, Cook, Minn.

RHEUMATISM

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

MARK H. JACKSON.

No. 592 A Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y."

THE FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncurcd? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential. THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO., Room 31, 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

VARICOSE VEINS BAD LEGS, ETC.

are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W.F. Young, P.D.F., 197 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last—

Write for Proof.

By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of eleven years, and fond of flowers. My mother has taken your Magazine ten years, and we all enjoy it. I have a garden of my own, and raise mostly flowers. I have plenty of other work, too, and make lots of fancy work.

Minnie LaFayette.

Camden, Mo.

Dear Children:—One day last summer I noticed several places among my flowers where the earth had been disturbed and quite a mound made. I saw a rat's tail sticking out of one of the heaps of dirt, and found a rat buried in that mound. Then I watched Dewey, my little Fox Terrier dog, to see him dig a grave and bury rats and chipmunks he would catch himself. He is such a dainty dog I suppose he could not bear to see the dead animals lying around, so he buried them. He is a great hunter, and a very smart dog.

Geauga Co., O., Jan. 4, 1915.

Ima.



MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I do not know how I could get along without your Magazine. Each number is read over and over until nearly worn out, and then laid carefully away for future reference; and I have many years numbers to refer to.

Geauga Co., O., Apr. 22, 1915.

Ima.

Mr. Park:—I have been taking your dear little Magazine for five years, and now I could not keep house without it. It is certainly interesting and is also very helpful.

Mrs. E. B. Wilson.

Idaho, Apr. 16, 1915.

Mr. Park:—I surely do appreciate your little Magazine which I have been taking for some time. It is very interesting and I find many helpful hints on flower culture.

Hodgenville, Ky.

Mrs. S. J. Hill.

Mr. Park:—I would not do without your Magazine, for it seems in each and every one I find just the things I wish to know about the care and culture of flowers.

I. A. Sheeley.

Washington Co., Md.

Mr. Park:—I receive great pleasure from reading your Magazine and find it very instructive as well. I hope to take it as long as I live.

Greene Co., N. Y.

Mrs. H. E. Meabon.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

I believe Eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling nearly a half million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what all you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 1119 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

CANCER Treated at home. No pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free treatise.

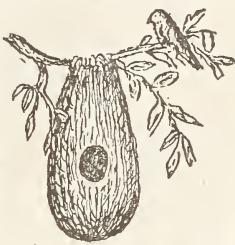
A. J. Miller, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Squirrels and Birds.—Mr. Park: Why not have a bounty on Squirrels, for there is not one redeeming quality in Mr. Squirrel. He is only destructive and pretty. Where Squirrels are numerous, they are exceedingly destructive to birds, destroying their eggs and young, and even the older birds when they can be obtained. I teach my cat to not touch the young chickens by throwing it among the chickens just after they are hatched, and allowing the hen to give the lesson. I do this every year, and my cat never troubles chickens or birds. I also feed my cat meat and fish with potatoes, of which it is very fond. Mrs. O. E. Hare.

Montague, Mass., April 10, 1915.

Note:—It is generally known that the Pine Squirrel or Red Squirrel, as it is sometimes called, is exceedingly destructive to birds. It can go to almost any nest, and will not only rob the nest of eggs and young, but destroy the older birds. No person who has an interest in protecting birds should allow a Red Squirrel about the place. The little Ground Squirrel, or Chipmunk, does not have such a reputation, nor do the large Gray and Fox Squirrels, although they may destroy some birds. But the Red Squirrel is the worst enemy that the birds have, where there is a colony of them in the community. The only nest that they cannot reach is the nest of the Oriole, sometimes called Golden Robin. This nest is mostly hung on the tip of a weeping branch, high up from the ground, and the Squirrels are afraid to venture to it.



LADIES WHEN DELAYED or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable, "RELIEF" and particulars FREE.

Write National Medical Inst., Milwaukee, Wis.

BEAUTIFUL BUST

How to Get A
PERFECT
FORM

50c Box FREE

We want to send you free a 50c package of Dr. Catherine E. Kelly's wonderful treatment for making the bust plump and firm; also our booklet, "The Perfect Figure." Dr. Kelly used this treatment herself and it increased her own and her patients' bust measurements from 3 to 6 inches. Write today and enclose 10c to help pay distribution expenses, and a 50c treatment will be mailed at once in plain package.

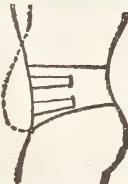
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THE ABFORMATOR

Something new in abdominal support. For corpulence; weak abdomens from stomach trouble; rupture; appendicitis or laparotomy incisions; pregnancy; floating kidney, etc.

No matter what your shape may be, if you need support, send for free descriptive circular. It will interest you.

ABFORMATOR SUPPORT CO.
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Sister: Read My Free Offer!



I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days' trial of a home treatment suited to your needs. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week.

If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and piles, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living.

I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. When you are cured, and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for young or old. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. If health is worth asking for, then accept my generous offer and write for the free treatment, including my illustrated booklet, "Women's Own Medical Adviser." I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. Send today, as you may not see this offer again. Address.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 51, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

If You Have RHEUMATISM

Write Your Name and Address Here

Name.....

Address.....

And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. 691, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you My \$1.00 Drafts to Try FREE and my FREE Book, as explained below.

Cut Off Here



FRED'K DYER, Cor. Sec.
Return post will bring you a regular One Dollar pair of Dyer Foot Drafts, the world renowned Michigan External Treatment for Rheumatism of every kind, To Try FREE. No matter how you have suffered, nor how obstinate your case, I gladly take all the risk of failure. I'll do just as I say, and when you get the Drafts and try them, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, then you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. It is for you to say which you'll do. You can see that I couldn't afford to make such an unusually liberal offer if my Drafts weren't almost always successful. In fact they are so good that thousands have written me that my Drafts cured them after all other means, including the most expensive baths, had failed; cured them even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. You'll be astonished to see what they'll do for you. The scientific reasons underlying this unusual treatment are fully explained in my Free Book, illustrated in colors.

which I send Free with every trial pair of Drafts. Address Frederick Dyer, 691 Oliver Building, Jackson, Michigan. Send no money, just the coupon. Please do it NOW.

**Mail This
Coupon
Today**

Send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. It is for you to say which you'll do. You can see that I couldn't afford to make such an unusually liberal offer if my Drafts weren't almost always successful. In fact they are so good that thousands have written me that my Drafts cured them after all other means, including the most expensive baths, had failed; cured them even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. You'll be astonished to see what they'll do for you. The scientific

reasons underlying this unusual treatment are fully explained in my Free Book, illustrated in colors.

which I send Free with every trial pair of Drafts. Address Frederick Dyer, 691 Oliver Building, Jackson, Michigan. Send no money, just the coupon. Please do it NOW.

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DYER

Stop Using A Truss



STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps or buckles attached—no obnoxious springs. Cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases cured. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal.

Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely free. Write today.

PLAPAO CO., Block 1274 St. Louis, Mo.

MOTHERS Bed Wetting Cured. FREE
ZEMETO CO., Box D5, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CORRESPONDENCE

From Texas.—Mr. Park: I am a subscriber to your Floral Magazine and enjoy reading it very much, as I find it both interesting and instructive. I intend to send in some new subscriptions as soon as I can, and I hope all of the floral sisters will do likewise. I think almost anyone can afford to pay ten cents for a year's subscription, as I think the Magazine is worth twice that amount. I am a lover of flowers, but am not so situated that I can cultivate very many. I would like to hear from sisters who like Cactuses, as I have so many beautiful varieties.

Mrs. J. A. Hightower.

Devine, Tex., Jan. 13, 1915.

From Wyoming.—Mr. Park: Three years ago I bought a packet of mixed Aquilegia seeds and planted them. I believe every seed grew, and such large, strong plants as I now have. They occupy a 4x6 foot bed and are crowded, and I take out so many plants for friends. When once started they are lasting and never fail to make a fine display every season. My Nasturtiums, Giant Climbing, planted on the south side of the house, have grown yards high and yielded bushels of beautiful flowers. They are just the flowers for poor soil in a sunny situation. The Mignonette, on the contrary, I planted in a rich soil in a rather shady situation, and it responded nobly with the wealth of bloom and was very fragrant. It was a constant delight. Our altitude here is over 6000 feet and we often have snow on the ground five months of the year.

Mrs. E. L.

Afton, Wyo., Nov. 12, 1914.

From Pennsylvania.—My dear Mr. Park: After reading your last Magazine, and finding the short poem called "To a Shrew," these thoughts occurred:

"It is better to live in a corner of the house top with a brawling woman in a wide house."—Proverbs.

"Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."—Matt. 3:39.

When I was a little girl I remember I slapped a playmate on the cheek. She turned to me the other, and as I was not naturally combative I was immediately subdued, and have never forgotten my action. I would rather I had said what I felt than to have given it action, for there is the double sin, the thought which prompted the action, and which, if spoken, would have made but the one hurt. But otherwise there are two bruises—the soul and the body—so I cannot agree with the lines, "better far than a tongue lashing would be blows dealt by your fist." This is a step to murder.

I agree with Mrs. M. M. Smith of Wisconsin that a tax ought to be placed on cats. Some people have four and five, under foot, in chairs, on eating tables, sinks, anywhere and everywhere. They are not only unhealthy, unsanitary, but eat more than their share. I have seen what I am writing about, where there was no necessity for more than one or two cats to keep off rats, and the extra cats took the left-over food that might better have been given to some needy people in the neighborhood. Anna N. Larr.

West Pittston, Pa., Apr. 12, 1915.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am sure no one is more interested in your little Magazine than I am. I have now taken it for two years, and would not like to be without it. I am a farmer's daughter 16 years of age. My favorite flower is the white Rose. Please tell me its meaning.

Saline, Mich., R. 1. Selina R. Mueller.

[Note:—The white Rose, Rosa Alba, a native of Europe, grows six feet high; foliage green; flowers white, sometimes faintly tinted delicate blush. It is said to represent sadness, and the sentiment is answered in the following lines by Mrs. Embury:

My heart is with its early dream;

It cannot turn away

To seek again the joys of earth,

And mingling with the gay.

The dew-nursed flower that lifts its brow
Beneath the shades of night,

Must wither when the sunbeam sheds
Its too resplendent light.

My heart is with its early dream,
And vainly love's soft power

Would seek to charm that heart anew,
In some unguarded hour.

I would not that some gentle one
Should hear my frequent sigh;

The deer that bears its death-wound, turns
In loneliness to die. Mrs. Embury.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl nine years old and go to school. For pets I have a Shetland pony named Duke, a pig named Jennie, a doll named Sylvia Grace and a calf named Libby Johnson. I have a flower bed of my own in which I raise many pretty flowers. Mamma has taken your Magazine for many years and could not do without it. Palma B. M. Haugen.

Ossian, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Park:—We live on a farm and I go to school and am in the third grade. I have a canary bird I call Sweet, and two dogs called Trix and Prince. I live with my grandparents. Grandma has 100 chickens, five ducks, three geese and five guineas. I have three white guineas and twelve bantams. Mary Newell.

White House, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy seven years old and live on a farm of 125 acres. I go one mile to school every day. I have a dog named Prince. My Grandma has taken your Magazine for several years, and I like to read the Children's Corner.

H. A. Mills.

Piedmont, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. My father takes your Magazine. We live on a farm of forty acres. I grow flowers, but I did not have luck with my Cosmos last year, as they got frozen just about the time they were going to bloom. We live right by the school house, and I do the janitor work. I milk cows morning and evening.

Coleman, Mich. Tillia Owens.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am ten years old and am in the fourth grade at school. I was born in Alaska and have never been away from Alaska. I have two sisters and one brother younger than I. My mother died last summer, so I feel very lonely. I see that some other little girls who write to you have lost their mothers, so I thought I would write.

Hilda Thompson.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Box 127.

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